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## Reagan, Congress In Budget Stalemate

### Lack of 'Political Courage' Is Blamed As Huge Deficits Threaten Recovery

By Robert A. Rosenblatt  
and Paul Houston  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and Congress have reached a stalemate over the budget and taxes at a time when a huge federal deficit threatens to slow the economic recovery.

There is virtually no chance for passage of a major tax bill this year, White House and congressional sources agree. Instead, they think that Congress will ignore its own deadline of next Friday to enact a budget plan calling for \$73 billion in tax increases and \$12 billion in spending cuts over the next three years.

Without any action, the government will continue spending at current levels, paving the way for several years of massive deficits.

"Getting the deficit down takes political courage," said Representative James H. Jones of Oklahoma, the Democratic chairman of the House Budget Committee. "There's not a whole lot of courage these days, it seems, either on the part of Congress or the White House."

A lot of politicians are willing to gamble that the 1984 elections will last through the 1984 elections and they can postpone the hard decisions until after the elections, Mr. Jones said. "Huge deficits are as deadly to the American economy as a Soviet missile was to that Korean jetliner."

Indeed, spring and summer negotiations about the budget deficit, which is likely to surpass \$200 billion this year, suddenly have quieted as the White House and members of Congress maneuver for political advantage in anticipation of the 1984 elections.

Mr. Jones and others fear that the budget gap will consume much of the capital that could be used to finance business expansion and create jobs. As the government borrows heavily to finance the deficit, interest rates are likely to rise, choking off the recovery in key credit-sensitive industries, such as housing and autos.

Many economists fear that this is inevitable unless the administration and Congress can agree on ways to cut spending and raise taxes. Otherwise, the competition between business and the government for borrowed funds could produce a collision of "disastrous consequences," according to a report by Wharton Economics, a forecasting and consulting firm.

Both Mr. Reagan and members of Congress earlier sought tax increases to help close the gap between federal revenues and outlays. But their sense of urgency appears to have evaporated, perhaps both because of the election campaign and the recovery itself.

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SESSION ON AIRLINER — J. Lynn Helms, head of the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, right, greeting L.Z. Nkweta, the Cameroon delegate, at the International Civil Aviation Organization's meeting Friday on the downing of the South Korean jet. At left is V.I. Safine, a Soviet delegate to the UN agency. Page 2.

## Lebanese Planes Hit Palestinian, Druze Positions

By J. Michael Kennedy  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

BEIRUT — Lebanon sent its air force into action for the first time in more than 10 years Friday and launched a major ground offensive in the Chuf Mountains in an attempt to dislodge Syrian-backed militias from strategic towns above Beirut.

Although one ancient Hawker Hunter jet fighter-bomber was shot down and another badly damaged by ground fire, the offensive marked a dramatic turnaround for both the Lebanese Army and for government policy. The development apparently was brought on by lack of progress in cease-fire negotiations with Syria.

Until Friday, the army had been restricted to holding strategic positions around Beirut. But Western military sources said that President Amin Gemayel ordered the offensive after it became clear Thursday night that no cease-fire was imminent.

As the Lebanese troops set out to take the high ground between the villages of Souk el-Gharb and Kabr Shoum southeast of Beirut, the U.S. Marine contingent here came under heavy mortar fire twice Friday morning. Warrent Officer Charles Rowe said that six rounds fell in the marines' compound and many more landed just outside it. There were no casualties.

Two hours later, three rockets landed on Beirut's fashionable seaport cornice. A U.S. Embassy spokesman, John Stewart, said that one of them fell near the beach at the American University of Beirut, another on the university campus itself and the third near the British Embassy. A portion of the British Embassy contains the offices of American diplomats, who have been working there since their own building was blown up by a car bomb last April 19.

The major action of the day began at 7 A.M., when Lebanon's five operational military jets went aloft to pound positions held by Druze and Palestinian militiamen who have been trying for more than a week to wrest Souk el-Gharb from the army.

The night before, the army had said in a communiqué that it had held off a fierce attack on its positions. The government troops held on through the night and launched their offensive in the morning. A Western military source said that the move was aimed principally at closing infiltration routes into Beirut being used by Palestinian guerrillas.

"The army has more than just reports," he said. "They have taken quite a few prisoners trying to infiltrate."

Just before the offensive began, the commander of the army, Major General Ibrahim Tannous, was reported to have told his men that if they failed, "the state will be crippled and Lebanon will be partitioned."

The Hawker-Hunters, British-made jets obtained by Lebanon in the late 1950s, bombed and strafed Druze artillery positions and repeatedly attacked what the government said was an advancing force of Palestinians. The plane that was lost was hit by either small-arms or anti-aircraft fire and crashed into the Mediterranean Sea.

The pilot ejected and was picked up later by a helicopter from the U.S. aircraft carrier Eisenhower.

The use of the Hunter-Hunters came a day after Lebanese pilots spirited them away from Beirut International Airport, which has been closed for nearly three weeks.

Large areas of the mountainous region above Beirut, and Christian sections of the city itself, came under heavy shelling Friday. The Lebanese government, as well as Western diplomats, maintain that Syria is supplying a large amount of the arms and ammunition to the Druze, members of an offshoot sect of Islam, and their Palestinian allies.

Saudi and U.S. emissaries have been trying to arrange a cease-fire, but objections to the terms by the Lebanese and Syrians have so far made agreement impossible.

## Delay Seen in Choosing A Successor to Begin

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Hopes for a speedy choice of a successor to Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel were set back Friday when President Chaim Herzog said he would confer with all parliamentary factions to find a candidate.

Mr. Herzog announced he would start consulting Sunday with leaders of each of the dozen parties and factions represented in the Knesset, Israel's parliament.

He said he thought the naming of a candidate to form the new government could be made by mid-week.

Members of Mr. Begin's dominant Likud bloc expressed disappointment, saying they expected Mr. Herzog to speed up the process in view of the serious problems facing the nation. Mr. Begin resigned Thursday.

Roni Milo, a Likud parliamentary member, said the president was "following the book, but since the Likud is the only party with a signed agreement guaranteeing it a parliamentary majority, we expected him to speed up the process and name Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir to form the next government."

But only after Mr. Herzog completes his meetings will he be authorized to form a government to succeed the coalition headed by Mr. Begin, who resigned Thursday.

Mr. Shamir, who is most likely to set up the next government, hammered out an agreement with members of the present coalition last week to regroup under his leadership.

Likud, a coalition of five rightist and religious parties, commands a majority of 64 votes in the 120-seat parliament.

An opinion poll of 1,183 people by the Dahaf agency, published Friday in the daily newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth, showed that an election now would give Likud 52 seats in the parliament compared



Yitzhak Shamir

## Democrats Act to Force Troop Question

By Steven V. Roberts  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Senate Democrats have moved to force President Ronald Reagan to seek authorization under the War Powers Resolution to cover the continuing presence of the U.S. Marines in Lebanon.

The action came Thursday night after repeated attempts during the day failed to work out a compromise with the White House.

Democrats, in a party caucus, decided unanimously to take the issue to the Senate floor by introducing a resolution saying that the marines are involved in "hostilities" and that the president therefore has to seek congressional approval under the War Powers Resolution to keep them in Lebanon.

The move, which obscured basic agreement between Congress and the White House on the need for the marines in Lebanon, put Congress and the White House a step closer to a constitutional confrontation over the war-making powers of the presidency and Congress.

There was no immediate indication of when the Democratic resolution, which was referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will be brought to a vote on the Senate floor. Efforts continued between congressional leaders and the White House to work out a compromise.

The Democratic resolution posed a new threat to the White House, since there is a possibility that enough Republicans will vote with the Democrats to pass the resolution if no compromise is reached.

"We want to cooperate with the president," said Senator Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia and minority leader. "But this is the law, and the law cannot be winked at."

Congressional Democrats and many Republicans have insisted that the War Powers Resolution should apply to the Lebanese situation because four marines have been killed there in the past two weeks during increasing civil violence.

When that issue could not be resolved in several meetings during the day, the Senate Democrats decided to move ahead with their resolution in the hope of "forcing the issue," as one Senate aide put it.

The resolution would have to be passed by both houses of Congress and signed by the president to have the force of law.

After the Democratic caucus, Senator Paul S. Sarbanes, Democrat of Maryland, said that "it is a very important issue that's at stake here."

Mr. Byrd added: "We've made our point clear. Congress intends to be involved."

Earlier Thursday, House Democrats advanced a plan that would authorize the retention of the troops in Lebanon for 18 more months.

## War Powers Issue Revives Old Debate

Congress Insists on Voice in Deciding Where Troops Go

By Joseph Fitchett  
*International Herald Tribune*

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's problems with Congress over the U.S. Marines' mission in Lebanon has revived a long-running political and institutional struggle between Congress and the White House.

Most U.S. policymakers agree that the credibility of the United States is at stake in the Lebanese situation, but there is disagreement about how U.S. power should be used there — and, perhaps more importantly, about what the legal basis is for maintaining and using U.S. forces there.

The clash, focused on the applicability of the War Powers Resolution, dates from debates over the Vietnam War.

The War Powers Resolution was approved in 1973 when U.S. public opinion was turning against the Vietnam War. The Lebanon situation is its first major test.

Under the act, the president must notify Congress within 48 hours after he sends U.S. troops into combat situations. It prohibits him from keeping them there beyond 90 days without a declaration of war or a joint resolution of approval by Congress.

The law was passed when Congress wanted to prevent an erosion of its voice in the decision to wage war. Congressmen then felt that Lyndon B. Johnson and Richard M. Nixon had conducted the Vietnam War despite manifest congressional opposition.

The constitutionality of the law has been questioned, especially since the Supreme Court struck down a so-called "legislative veto" this summer. But presidents including Gerald R. Ford, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan all have submitted war powers reports to Congress, announcing the use of U.S. troops in the Mayaguez rescue attempt, the Iran hostage raid and the deployment to Lebanon. But the announcements have been after the event.

The question this time is whether Congress can get the president to agree that he needs congressional authorization to keep the marines in Lebanon indefinitely.

Mr. Reagan does not want to set a precedent by accepting Congressional authority. The White House contends the marines are simply a peacekeeping force, but congressmen argue that the marines — under fire and firing back — are in combat.

U.S. officials hope the threat of escalating U.S. involvement will help quell the shooting. A U.S.-backed plan calls for an in-place cease-fire, policed by an international contingent or by French troops alone, to be followed by negotiations to form a government of national reconciliation and the deployment of the Lebanese Army.

Key U.S. officials are doubtful that Syria will agree to plan. Even if the fighting subsides in Lebanon, the debate over presidential power is likely to continue in Washington.

Mr. Reagan probably could obtain congressional support for a sustained military presence in Lebanon, including more involvement in combat, many congressmen and aides say privately. But the administration is resisting a congressional review.

Such a review would open new discussion on policy in Lebanon, an aspect of Mr. Reagan's foreign policy that is becoming controversial just as election campaigns start.

Some senators have been taken aback by the swift escalation of aid in Lebanon, which has gone from side arms to jump jets. They resent what they see as an attempt by the White House to sneak the United States into a bigger role in Lebanon without first explaining it to the public.

Many lawmakers, both in the

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Rescuers carrying a Lebanese pilot whose jet was downed. The helicopter is a U.S. CH-46.

## Marchers Ask Marcos Resignation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — Thousands of demonstrators brought Manila's financial district to a standstill Friday as they marched through the streets demanding the resignation of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Office workers and business executives halted traffic under clouds of confetti thrown from banks, travel agencies and airline offices lining the streets of Makati, the main business district, as they chanted: "Marcos, resign!"

"This is not going to stop," a businessman said, adding in a reference to the Iranian revolution: "It's almost like the last few weeks of the shah. It will build up and build up."

Relatives of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the opposition leader who was assassinated Aug. 21, joined leaders of a 12-party coalition known as the United Nationalist Democratic Organization at the front of the procession down Ayala Avenue, the district's main street.

Firecrackers and applause sounded as the group's president, Salvador H. Laurel, told his followers: "Nothing is impossible for the opposition."

The police said that as many as 20,000 people may have taken part. They said it was the first time a political rally had been held in Makati since martial law was lifted three years ago.

Some leaflets urged boycotts of companies owned by the Marcos family and his "greedy cronies," and listed hotels, banks, newspapers, brands of cigarettes and alcoholic drinks that they said should be boycotted.

In central Manila, meanwhile, more than 1,000 students staged a "funeral march" to the offices of three pro-government newspapers to mourn what they said was the death of press freedom in the Philippines. That procession followed a demonstration by several thousand students Thursday night to protest Mr. Aquino's murder.

Also on Friday, a boycott of classes in universities and colleges went into its third day. Several newspapers reported that education officials have called for a crisis meeting on the situation.

In another development Friday, Mr. Laurel said a number of other opposition figures were considering following his lead and resigning.

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## U.S. Will Offer Airlines New Navigation System

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Prompted by the Soviet downing of the Korean 747, the United States plans to offer the world's airlines use of a new navigational system being developed by the government, the White House said Friday.

The Global Positioning System, expected to begin operating in 1988, is designed to give pilots more accurate information on latitude, longitude and altitude and help keep them from straying off course.

## Carcinogens and Preventives Found in Daily Diet

By Philip J. Hilts  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Americans consume 10,000 times more cancer-causing chemicals naturally in their daily diet — in items ranging from alfalfa sprouts to meat to breakfast toast — than from man-made pesticides, according to an article published Friday in Science magazine.

Scientists also have found that foods naturally contain a range of cancer-preventing chemicals, or "anti-carcinogens," according to Bruce N. Ames, a leading cancer specialist and chairman of the department of biochemistry at the University of California at Berkeley, who wrote the article.

Because scientists soon will be able to identify both the cancer-causers and the cancer-preventers in the human diet and will try to bring them into balance, an era is near in which people will be able to "fine-tune their diets" to avoid many major causes of cancer, Mr. Ames said. His article surveyed more than 179 recent studies of diet and cancer.

The leading known cause of cancer death is the smoking of tobacco, he said, which accounts for about 30 percent of the approximately 350,000 cancer deaths in the United States annually.

Diet is believed to be the second major cause of cancer, with rates varying around the world according to local diet. People who migrate from one area to another tend to adopt the local diet and are subject to the local cancer rates, which may be higher for some types of cancer and lower for others.

Because of the variation, Mr. Ames said, there is "hope that each major type of cancer may be largely avoidable."

In trying to sort out what it is in the diet that causes or prevents cancer, he wrote: "Laboratory studies of natural food... and cooked food are beginning to uncover an extraordinary variety of mutagens [chemicals that cause changes in cells] and possible carcinogens and anti-carcinogens."

Although scientists have just begun to discover the natural cancer-causers and preventers in food, Mr. Ames lists some candidates:

● Fats such as those in meat, butter, milk and other foods may be a major problem because they can break down chemically in the body to create "free radicals," chemicals with an extra electron and therefore an extra electrical charge that can disrupt chemical action in a cell.

● A variety of vegetables contain what Mr. Ames calls "natural pesticides" made by plants to protect against insects, fungi and animals. He gave 17 examples of vegetable groups with possibly dangerous chemicals, including alfalfa sprouts, oil of sassafras, mushrooms, celery, potatoes, rhubarb and cocoa.

● Burned and browned foods, including everything from caramelized sugar to toast, "contain a large variety of DNA-damaging agents and presumptive carcinogens," he said. Smokers, who consume burned tobacco, "have more easily detectable levels of mutagens in their urine than nonsmokers, but so do people who have consumed a meal of fried pork or bacon."

● Substances that appear to have some anti-cancer effects include Vitamin C, Vitamin E, a rare and toxic mineral called selenium, and beta-carotene, a chemical found in carrots and most green vegetables.

Mr. Ames said that a dietary-caused cancer could result from the lack of an anti-carcinogen in the diet rather than the presence of a cancer-causer.

In the report, Mr. Ames said the studies "illustrate that the human dietary intake of 'natural' pesticides is likely to be several grams per day, probably at least 10,000 times higher than the dietary intake of man-made pesticides."

"The public has been focusing on man-made chemicals in recent years, when the reality is that natural hazards are enormously more prevalent than the man-made ones."

In a telephone interview, Mr. Ames said he was very optimistic because researchers are beginning to have the tools not only to look at cancer-causing substances but also to begin to separate the minor ones from the major ones.

"I think there will be a time in 10 to 20 years when we will be testing people to find out the levels of these chemicals in their diets, just as easily as we take blood tests now," he said.



## UN Unit Adopts Western Resolution 'Deeply Deplores' Downing of Jet

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONTREAL — The International Civil Aviation Organization Friday overwhelmingly adopted a resolution introduced by Western member countries which "deeply deplored" the downing of a South Korean airliner and called for an independent inquiry.

Twenty-six members of the 33-member governing council of the specialized UN agency supported the resolution.

When it was passed, an alternative Soviet proposal that had called on other countries to supply data for a Soviet investigation of the crash was automatically dropped.

## Soviet Daily Charges CIA Trained S. Korean Pilots

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The Soviet armed forces daily newspaper said Friday that the Central Intelligence Agency, in a secret deal with Korean Airlines, had for a decade trained South Korean pilots and equipped KAL planes to spy against the Soviet Union.

According to the daily Krasnaya Zvezda, the pilot of the South Korean Boeing 747 shot down by Soviet fighters on Sept. 1 had boasted to friends that he was carrying out spying runs for the U.S. intelligence agency.

The paper said the CIA had used specially equipped South Korean planes for espionage missions over Soviet territory since the early 1970s and aided the airline financially since the late 1960s.

It said that around 1970 "a top secret agreement was concluded between the Central Intelligence Agency of the U.S.A. and the airline KAL for the use of passenger planes to gather intelligence from Soviet territory."

Krasnaya Zvezda said that under the deal several planes, particularly U.S.-made Boeings, were fitted with photographic and radio espionage equipment.

The newspaper said Washington had first taken an interest in KAL in the late 1960s when the company had been "on the verge of bankruptcy." In the next few years the United States extended various privileges to KAL, it said, "for example, American aircraft manufacturers, those like Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, supplied them with dozens of new planes at low prices."

It said 14 Boeing 747s, the type of plane that Soviet fighters shot down over the Sea of Japan, five DC-10s and seven Boeing 707s, among others, had been delivered

members, Iraq and Lebanon, were not present for the vote.

Speaking in behalf of the Western resolution, J. Lynn Helms, head of the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, called for an early approval of it because, he said, the traveling public was "hanging in suspense" for affirmation of the safety of international flights.

"We dare not let armed force be used against civil aircraft," Mr. Helms said.

The Canadian resolution, co-sponsored by the United States, France, Italy, Australia, Spain, Denmark, West Germany, Japan, Britain and the Netherlands, directs the UN agency's secretary-general to take charge of an investigation and urges all countries involved to cooperate.

The Soviet Union has not permitted outsiders to enter Soviet waters to search for wreckage of Korean Air Lines Flight 7, which was shot down Sept. 1 after crossing the Soviet island of Sakhalin, north of Japan.

Meanwhile, the U.S. State Department in Washington informed Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko that he cannot fly to the United States next week aboard a Soviet Aeroflot plane or land at a commercial airport.

A government spokesman said the Soviet Union had been granted permission to send a "special flight," a military plane, that would have to land at a military base that the Pentagon will select.

The decision follows the announcement by the governors of New York and New Jersey that they would not permit Mr. Gromyko's plane to land at commercial airports in their states.

A UN spokesman, Francois Guilian, said the states' ban on Mr. Gromyko's flight contravenes an agreement between the United States and the United Nations that covers the admittance of all envoys and staff members into the United States. The UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, "has taken up the matter" with the U.S. permanent mission to the United Nations, he said.

Also Friday, China called for an investigation into the shooting down of the airliner and demanded that Moscow pay compensation to the families of the 269 victims.

### KAL Radio Transmission

The pilot of the KAL jet radioed Tokyo shortly after being hit that "rapid decompression" was occurring, sound enhancement of radio transmission to Tokyo's Narita Airport revealed Friday, according to The Associated Press in Tokyo.

It appeared from the tapes played by Japan Broadcasting Corp. that the pilot was referring to decompression, or loss of air pressure, in the passenger cabin and flight deck. Sudden total decompression of an aircraft would kill everyone aboard in seconds, or even cause the plane to break up in flight, but there is no indication that that happened to the KAL jet.

The pilot's last clear message — his own call letters, "KE-007" — came about 50 seconds after a Soviet pilot reported that "the target is destroyed."

Matsumi Suzuki, president of the Japan Acoustic Research Center, said he had used an electronic technique of separating static from voice patterns to pick up phrases previously unintelligible in the Korean pilot's transmission.

On the enhanced tape, which still is not clear, Captain Chung Byung in appeared to be saying to Tokyo: "All engine(s). Rapid decompression. One-zero. One two delta."



Employees of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, removed all belongings, including a mural of Lenin, from the Washington office before leaving the United States on Thursday.

## U.S. Concerned by Tests Of New Soviet Missile

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union, which apparently canceled a planned test flight of a new intercontinental-range missile on the night that a South Korean airliner was shot down, did hold such a test three days later, according to sources in the Reagan administration.

The sources said the test was of the new SSX-24 missile and that it failed. This is believed to be the seventh failure in 10 test flights of the new three-stage, solid-fueled missile since it was first tested last October, the sources said.

The expectation by U.S. intelligence that the Russians were about to test the missile on the night of Sept. 1 was the reason, officials said, that an American RC-135 reconnaissance plane was patrolling off the coast of the Soviet Kamchatka Peninsula in international airspace. The peninsula is the area where missiles land after being fired from test centers.

The reconnaissance planes, which are military versions of the four-engine 707 jetliner, and U.S. intelligence ships with radar aboard are used to try to pick up electronic signals from the test missiles as a way to measure Soviet compliance with various arms control agreements.

At one point during the night of

Sept. 1, the RC-135 and Korean Air Lines Flight 7 passed within 75 miles (121 kilometers) of each other while both were in international airspace. The Korean plane later strayed and was shot down in Soviet airspace. The reconnaissance plane, according to the administration, was back in Alaska by then.

The Russians, according to both American and Soviet accounts, initially thought that the plane in their airspace was a U.S. reconnaissance aircraft. The Americans contend that there should have been no way, however, for the Russians to have mistaken the distinctive 747 jumbo jet for the smaller RC-135 once Soviet pilots actually saw it.

According to American officials, the RC-135 returned to its base when it appeared that the planned missile test had been canceled.

The Russians have been testing two missiles in recent months that are of particular concern to the United States. Both use solid fuel and both have had some failures.

The Russians have identified the SSX-24 as a medium-sized rocket. Under previous arms control agreements, each side is allowed one new type of missile.

But the Russians have also made four tests of the PL-5 missile, a smaller and probably mobile solid-fuel weapon. The United States contends that the PL-5 is also new and thus violates previous accords.

## Doubts Seen In U.S. Over Facts on 747

Poll Shows 61% Believe Information Is Withheld

By Adam Clymer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Three Americans in five believe that the United States government is "holding back information that people ought to know" about the South Korean airliner shot down by the Soviet Union, according to a New York Times-CBS News Poll.

In all, 23 percent of the public said they believed "the American government has told the public all they know about this incident." But 61 percent said they thought the government was holding back. Another 16 percent said they did not know.

And while a majority said they approved of how President Ronald Reagan had handled the situation, their approval seemed tepid. Nearly half of that group said they thought Mr. Reagan had not been "tough enough." Overall, 56 percent said the president had not been tough enough, while 34 percent said his response had been "about right" and 1 percent said "too tough" and 10 percent had no opinion.

Half of the 705 adults interviewed by telephone Wednesday night said they favored halting grain sales to the Soviet Union in retaliation for the attack on the airliner. That was a plurality; 50 percent favored such a step while 40 percent opposed it. Nine percent had no opinion.

But by a majority of 2-1 the public spurned other possible solutions, such as a halt in arms control talks.

The poll recorded a slight increase since last spring in concern about the Soviet Union as an immediate military threat to the United States, and saw a similar drop in support for a nuclear freeze. But it did not suggest that the incident was providing any significant increase in general support for Mr. Reagan.

Forty-six percent of the public said they approved of how Mr. Reagan was handling his job as president, while 39 percent disapproved. In the last Times-CBS News Poll, in late June, the percentages were 47 approving and 39 disapproving.

Moreover, a Gallup Poll taken for Newsweek magazine on Wednesday and Thursday of last week showed 53 percent approving and 39 percent disapproving. Read against the latest Times-CBS News poll, that finding suggests that any rallying of the public behind Mr. Reagan that occurred was only momentary.

An encouraging element for the president in the findings was that the difference between men's and women's opinions of him has narrowed since June. There was a gap of only 8 percentage points between approval by men and women, with 50 percent of men and 42 percent of women saying they supported his handling of his job. In June, the so-called "gender gap" was 17 points.

Public criticism of Mr. Reagan's reactions to what some have come to see as a political conservative, but that tendency was not borne out in the poll of the general public. While the difference between them was not statistically significant, 59 percent of self-described conservatives and 66 percent of liberals said he had not been tough enough.

## Senate Votes To Condemn Russia on Jet

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has approved, 95-0, a House resolution condemning the Soviet Union's "criminal destruction of the Korean civilian airliner."

Earlier the Senate rejected proposals by Republican conservatives to add tough sanctions that were opposed by the Reagan administration.

The sanctions were turned down, mostly by large margins, after leaders of both the Republican and Democratic parties said that the main purpose of the exercise was a speedy, unanimous and bipartisan statement of condemnation.

"It is more important to speak with one voice than to argue among ourselves about shades of opinion," the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Charles E. Percy, an Illinois Republican, said.

The resolution, approved Wednesday by the House, condemned the "cold-blooded barbarous attack" by the Soviet Union on the Korean Air Lines 747 as "one of the most infamous and reprehensible acts in history."

It also calls for an international inquiry on the Sept. 1 incident, a full explanation and apology by the Soviet Union, compensation for the families of the 269 victims and agreement to abide by rules to assure that such an incident is not repeated.

The resolution of condemnation, although non-binding, now goes to President Ronald Reagan for his signature.

Tass Assaults Resolutions In Moscow, the Soviet news agency Tass said the House and Senate resolutions were unworthy of Congress, according to United Press International.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Walesa Backs Renaming of Solidarity

WARSAW (Reuters) — Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity union, has been quoted by an underground weekly newspaper as calling for a new and diversified opposition struggle that would temporarily drop the name Solidarity.

The remarks appeared in a Warsaw bulletin as the text of an interview with Mr. Walesa and quoted him as saying he planned to meet leaders of the Solidarity underground shortly. He was quoted as saying: "We must therefore suspend Solidarity for the time being, without forgetting its ideals, and create new regional, communitywide and other opposition unions that would have their new names."

Reached at his Gdansk home, Mr. Walesa said the text reflected his thinking and could have been collected from several interviews. "I can endorse 90 percent of it," he said, adding he would have to see the whole article to comment further. The approach echoed that of some other Solidarity activists, who have said recently that using remnants of the old Solidarity structure, formally dissolved under martial law a year ago, is ineffective in the present situation.

### Costa Rica to Declare Its Neutrality

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (Reuters) — President Luis Alberto Monge has announced that Costa Rica will officially declare neutrality on Nov. 17.

Speaking at celebrations to mark the country's 162d anniversary of independence, Mr. Monge said Thursday that a text of the declaration would be sent to all countries of the world, explaining the bases for the decision. Although he said the neutrality did not refer to any particular conflict, political sources see it as an attempt to avoid the turmoil in Central America, particularly fighting between Nicaragua and rebel forces opposing the leftist Sandinist government.

His announcement came on the same day that the Public Security Ministry disclosed that Costa Rica, which has no standing army, is negotiating to buy heat-seeking missiles and other arms to protect installations against possible air attack.

### Chile Drops Bars to Unionists' Return

SANTIAGO (Reuters) — The Chilean government has announced that Manuel Bustos, one of the most prominent trade unionists opposed to President Augusto Pinochet, would be allowed to return to the country. Mr. Bustos, president of the National Labor Coordination, has been in exile for nine months after taking part in an anti-government demonstration. The Interior Ministry said Thursday that it was lifting the decrees that prevented him from returning to the country.

Since the appointment last month of Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes as interior minister, more than 2,000 exiles have been allowed to return, including many leading political figures. Human rights organizations say tens of thousands of Chileans are still barred from coming home; official estimates are much lower.



U.S. Vice President George Bush and his Yugoslav counterpart, Vidoje Zarkovic, in arrival ceremony Friday.

### Bush Pledges Support in Belgrade

BELGRADE (AP) — Vice President George Bush on Friday praised U.S. relations with Yugoslavia, which broke away from Moscow 35 years ago, saying its fierce determination to remain independent "earned the respect of the world."

Mr. Bush, in remarks at a dinner given by his host, Vice President Vidoje Zarkovic, pledged continued U.S. support for the nonaligned country. He arrived Friday for a two-day visit on the fourth leg of a seven-nation tour that is to end in Austria. Mr. Bush was scheduled to leave early Sunday for Romania and Hungary.

"You are determined to resist any attempts to limit your independence and sovereignty," Mr. Bush said, praising Yugoslavia's "strength and determination" in pursuing the goal.

### Senior Soviet Official to Visit Cairo

CAIRO (Reuters) — A senior Soviet official will visit Egypt next week for talks on Egyptian-Soviet relations, the Foreign Ministry said here Friday. Ties between the two countries have been improving slowly since 1981, when Egypt expelled several Soviet diplomats.

Oleg Grinevsky, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's department of Near East affairs, is due in Cairo on Tuesday for four days of talks. The Egyptian team will be headed by the assistant foreign minister, Osman al-Shafat.

President Anwar Sadat in 1972 ordered thousands of Soviet military advisers out of the country. In 1981, he expelled the ambassador and several diplomats accused of fomenting sedition. But Sadat's successor, Hosni Mubarak, has said that relations between the two countries would be upgraded to ambassadorial level by year's end.

### Iran Is Said to Ban Baha'i Groupings

LONDON (UPI) — The Iranian authorities have banned all Baha'i organizations in a new move to restrict the minority's religious practices, a Baha'i group in Britain said Friday.

The group, the National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of the United Kingdom, said in a news release that the Iranian attorney general, Hossein Musavi Tabrizi, imposed the ban last month. After the order, the release said, Baha'i organizations dissolved themselves "in conformity with the Baha'i principle of loyalty and obedience to government."

"Although the Iranian Baha'is will obey this latest attempt to undermine their faith," it added, "they will continue to practice their beliefs and worship in private." The move would effectively end Baha'i religious groupings because the faith has no clergy, the release said. The ban follows numerous reports of official Iranian persecution, including executions, of Baha'i members.

### Robert Kennedy Jr. Faces Drug Count

RAPID CITY, South Dakota (AP) — Robert F. Kennedy Jr., who has admitted suffering from a drug problem, was charged Friday with possession of heroin, a felony that carries a maximum two-year jail term here, a prosecutor said.

Mr. Kennedy, 29, the son of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy, became ill Sunday on a flight from Minneapolis to Rapid City. For a reason that remains unclear, police obtained a warrant to search his flight bag. Rod Lefholz, a state's attorney, said results of a drug analysis became available Thursday, but he would not be more specific. In a Circuit Court hearing Friday, Mr. Kennedy's lawyer obtained a bond allowing his client to remain free on his own recognizance.

The young man, a former assistant district attorney in New York City, was traveling to the Black Hills to seek help for his drug problem, according to a family friend, Bill Walsh of Deadwood, South Dakota. Mr. Kennedy said in a statement Wednesday that he had entered a drug treatment program at an unspecified location.

### Soviet Cruiser Enters Mediterranean

ISTANBUL (AP) — A new type of Soviet Navy cruiser passed through the Turkish straits on its maiden voyage amid growing signs of a Soviet buildup in the Mediterranean, Turkish naval experts said Friday. They said the 13,000-ton Shaba left the Black Sea and steamed through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles on its way to the Mediterranean. They said the warship was accompanied by a Kashin-class destroyer.

According to the authoritative Jane's Fighting Ships, Shaba is the first of three guided-missile cruisers built in Odessa, Turkish experts believe the total of Soviet ships in the Mediterranean may now be close to 35, with 10 entering the sea in the last two months.

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## AMERICAN TOPICS

A Twice-Weekly Survey Compiled by Our Staff

### Vietnam Memorial

As another post-mortem begins on the Vietnam War with the release this fall of a 12-part television history based on a book by Stanley Karnow, the Vietnam War Memorial, which opened in November 1982 amid controversy over its design, remains the most emotionally charged spot in Washington.

Each day more than 10,000 people, coming at all hours of day and night, walk past the glossy black marble wall on which are carved the names of 57,939 Americans who died in Vietnam. It attracts more visitors than any other Washington monument except the Lincoln Memorial, a symbol of another war that divided the country.

Many visitors touch the engraved names of the dead — using flashlights or flickering matches at night to find the ones they are looking for. Some visitors place a piece of paper over a name and rub a pencil over it. They take the rubbings back home to family members who have not yet made the journey to Washington.

The income from its assets — now about \$50 million — is used to finance research by Carnegie's Senior Associates, most of whom are appointed for one- or two-year terms.

### Notes on People

James Akins, oil consultant and former U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia, said this week: "The chances of a major political disruption not occurring in the Middle East seem about zero. There is not a single country in the Middle East where I can say with confidence that the same people and policies will remain in control two years from now. That includes all of them: Israel, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Syria, Libya — on down the list. And whatever changes take place are likely to reflect anti-American feeling. It is hard to say how these changes would affect OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) policies, but it would not be good news for us."

### Americana

When they are not watching reruns of "M\*A\*S\*H" on television, thousands of fans line up daily to visit an assemblage of sets and props from the series about Mobile Army Surgical Hospital Unit 4077 in the Korean War.

The exhibit has become the most popular ever held at the National Museum of American History in Washington. The rush has compelled the museum to perform a kind of triage just outside the Swamp, as Hawkeye's tent is named. Arriving visitors encounter a three-hour wait, so an official distributes passes guaranteeing later viewing times. "It's the first time we've had crowds so big we had to use the passes," a museum official said.

The exhibit has revelations even for fans. The real army hospital unit that inspired the series was Unit 8055, which indeed had a tent called Swamp and a nurse who resembled Hot Lips. The television series lasted longer than the Korean War, but the exhibit ends in September 1984. Some props — including one of King's dresses — will remain on permanent exhibit along with the Ruby-red slippers worn by Judy Garland in "The Wizard of Oz" and a Frank Sinatra bow tie.

### On-Line Libraries

Public and academic libraries, battered by inflation and recession, are turning to computer networks for salvation. Faced with declining ability to buy new books and journals, many are spending less on expanding their own collections and more on improving interdependence with other libraries. As a result, readers can now obtain books through interlibrary loans more quickly.

Thousands of collections across the country have joined three major computer-based networks: the On-Line Computer Library Center of Dublin, Ohio; the Research Libraries Group of Stanford, California; and the Washington Library Network of Olympia, Washington.

To prevent gaps in the overall holdings of U.S. libraries, the Research Libraries Group, to which Columbia, New York University and the New York Public Library belong, coordinates its members' purchases and microfilming, trying to insure that at least one library holds a complete collection in every field.

### Carnegie Moves

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a foundation specializing in diplomatic and strategic research to promote better international understanding, is closing its New York office and merging with its Washington center of operations to save money.

"This was not a happy decision," said Thomas L. Hughes, the research center's president for the past 12 years. Ten of the 12 New York-based staff members were dropped.

The foundation was endowed in 1910 by the industrialist Andrew Carnegie, who provided funds for four years — enough, he thought, because he believed world peace would be established by 1914. When events proved otherwise, he provided a more durable endowment fund of \$10 million.

The foundation has prided itself on its two-city base, enabling it to tap intellectual talent and provide a forum for discussion in both places. For the first 25 years, the endowment also maintained a center in Geneva.

### Honegger to Run

Barbara Honegger, the former Justice Department aide who criticized the Reagan administration's commitment to equal rights for women as a sham, says she will enter politics.

Miss Honegger, who moved to northern Virginia from California in 1980 after working to elect Ronald Reagan, says she may run as an independent against Representative Frank R. Wolf or Senator John W. Warner, both Virginia Republicans. She said in an interview this week that she would run either in 1984 or 1986.

"I haven't decided these details," she said. "I've just decided that I'm going to run and that it's going to be in Virginia, because it's my home."

Miss Honegger said that a book she is writing about the Reagan administration will be completed by Nov. 4, after which she will research the records of Mr. Wolf and Mr. Warner.

"I could run as an independent," said Miss Honegger. "It's a very good possibility."

Miss Honegger acknowledged that the White House might try to thwart any political bid, but she added: "It won't make any difference. People will vote for the truth."

### Marines' Mission Turns on Issue of Power

(Continued from Page 1)

Republican-controlled Senate and the Democrat-controlled House are eager to reassert their authority. Already, Congress' ability to veto specific items within presidential budget packages has been reduced by the Supreme Court. In addition, Congress is smarting under the administration's indifference to a vote by the House earlier this year to cut off covert Central Intelligence Agency action against Nicaragua.

The current debate has been led by Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Republican of Maryland, a moderate politician who helped draft the War Powers Resolution as part of his long campaign to maintain a strong congressional check on presidential authority.

While Congress may decide to avoid a showdown on its ability to curb U.S. war-making, the strength of congressional feeling is a major new factor in the administration's calculations about using U.S. force.

In addition, many U.S. commentators are critical of the administration's apparent reluctance to explain clearly and defend publicly its commitment in Lebanon. Comparisons are being made with the decision of President Johnson to fight the Vietnam War without making a formal Declaration of War.

The effect, some believe, is that the U.S. public was not informed of the reasons for such an extended, expensive commitment, and public opinion therefore turned against the war in a way that made it impossible for the U.S. military to win.

Such reasoning, which is explicit in a widely discussed new book entitled "On Strategy," a U.S. military planning book by Colonel Harry G. Summers, is a major element in the Pentagon's distaste for a Lebanese policy that the White House has shied from defending in public.

# Study Calls For Basic Change in High School Teaching in U.S.

By Edward B. Fiske

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has called for significant changes in American high schools, beginning with tightened curricula and the improvement of salaries and working conditions for teachers.

"The time for renewing American education has arrived," said Ernest L. Boyer, the former U.S. commissioner of education who is president of the foundation. "We believe that today America has the best opportunity it will have in this century to improve the schools," he said at a news conference.

Among the recommendations, based on a \$1-million, 30-month study of high schools across the country, were the following:

- Designation of the mastery of the English language, including writing, as the "central curriculum objective" for all students.
- A gradual increase in teachers' salaries 25 percent beyond the rate of inflation, beginning with the base pay of new teachers.
- Relieving classroom teachers of lunchroom duty, paperwork and other routine chores that now contribute to "pervasive morale problems" among teachers.
- Adoption of a "core curriculum" for all students, including those in vocational programs, that would include mastery of a foreign language.
- Mandatory community service for students as a requirement for graduation.

The Carnegie report, which is formally entitled "High School: A Report on Secondary Education in America," is the latest, and in some ways the most prestigious, in a series of recent national studies of American elementary and high schools.

The study is based on monthlong observations of a sample of 15 high schools across the country, and, in addition to Mr. Boyer, it was supervised by a 28-member panel of prominent educators, each of whom personally visited high schools in several cities.

The study offered a somewhat more encouraging appraisal of American education than other recent surveys. Specifically, it rejected the contention of the National Commission on Excellence in Education, in a report in April, that schools are characterized by a "rising tide of mediocrity that threatens our very future as a nation and as a people."

"The commission has its cycles confused," said Mr. Boyer in an interview. "The tide of mediocrity started to ebb in the latter part of the 1970s, when people began to get concerned about it. Since then, we've seen some modest gains in test scores, a tightening of high school curricula and a raising of college admission standards."

The Carnegie report estimated that about 15 percent of American high school students are getting "the finest education in the world" but that about twice that proportion merely "mark time in school or drop out." It said that the majority are somewhere in between, attending schools "where pockets of excellence can be found but where there is little intellectual challenge."

The report did not specify how much the proposed reforms would cost or where the funds would come from. "We decided not to put a price tag on it, because we think the debate should be on the educational substance," Mr. Boyer said. "The money is there if the country agrees on the priorities."

The report also differs from other recent studies by rejecting the suggestion that the school year should be extended. "The issue is not more time but better use of what we have," Mr. Boyer said.

The Carnegie analysis traced many of the problems facing American high schools to poor working conditions for teachers. "Teachers are deeply troubled, not only about salaries, but especially about loss of status, the bureaucratic pressures, a negative public image, the lack of recognition and rewards," it stated.

Mr. Boyer said that ways must be found to "treat teachers as professionals," including relieving them of non-classroom tasks, assuring them of at least one free period a day for preparing lessons and creating discretionary funds for travel, bringing in an outside lecturer or purchasing equipment.

The report painted a bleak picture of the state of English instruction in American high schools and described writing as "the most neglected formal skill in education." It suggested that all new teachers, whatever their academic area, be trained in the teaching of writing and that all students take writing classes with no more than 20 students so that teachers would have time to read and correct papers promptly.

### Poor Performance Cited

A government paper released Thursday states that less than 3 percent of last year's high school graduates met the academic standards recommended by a national commission that spent two years studying the quality of American education, United Press International reported from Washington.

The students' performance was gauged by the Education Department's National Center for Education Statistics, which analyzed the transcripts of more than 12,000 students and compared their course work to the work recommended by the National Commission on Excellence in Education. Only 2.6 percent of the 1982 graduates met the commission's standards.

## Teachers' Lack of Expertise Is Criticized

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A leading education official in the Reagan administration has issued a call that teachers be required to have "degrees or demonstrable expertise in the subjects they plan to teach."

The official, William J. Bennett, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, said: "It is ridiculous that people who have an education degree may teach his-

tory, but people who have a history degree or deep knowledge of history may not teach it." He called on states and local communities to require prospective teachers to have degrees or demonstrable expertise in the subjects they plan to teach.

Mr. Bennett made his remarks in a speech distributed Wednesday before he was to speak in Philadelphia to a meeting of the American Legislative Exchange Council, made up of 1,000 members of Congress and state legislatures. "In

many instances," Mr. Bennett said, "a network of teacher unions, training institutions and certification boards has put its self-interest ahead of a common interest."

The president of the National Education Association, Mary Furell, defended the schools of education. "The communication of knowledge is a learned skill, and it is in everyone's best interest that this basic skill be mastered before a teacher enters the classroom."

## Jesse Jackson Seeks Voters in Berlin

The Associated Press

BERLIN — The Rev. Jesse Jackson, a civil rights leader and potential candidate for the U.S. presidency, visited West Berlin on Friday to meet with U.S. troops.

Mr. Jackson flew to the divided city from Frankfurt a day after he had urged blockades of U.S. military installations to protest deployment of nuclear missiles.

He arrived too late to keep a breakfast appointment with West Berlin's mayor, Richard von Weizsäcker, German officials said.

Mr. Jackson was scheduled to have lunch with officials of the U.S. mission at a center city hotel, and then visit the Kreuzberg section near the Berlin Wall.

Mr. Jackson was also seeking to register voters among the soldiers of the Berlin Brigade at Merrill Barracks.

Mr. Jackson has been touring U.S. bases in West Germany since Wednesday seeking support for his

possible campaign for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination. He has not yet announced his candidacy but is already regarded as a contender on the basis of good showings in U.S. public opinion polls.

In speeches to U.S. troops, Mr. Jackson urged soldiers to register to vote in the 1984 election for black, Hispanic and women candidates.

He has also encouraged soldiers to use their time in the military to learn a vocation and get an education so they can avoid unemployment lines after they return to civilian life.

Mr. Jackson has stressed the need for a strong U.S. conventional military force in Europe to prevent communist aggression.

At a press conference Thursday night in Frankfurt, he supported nonviolent actions to protest the planned deployment of 572 U.S.

medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe if U.S.-Soviet arms-limitation talks fail.

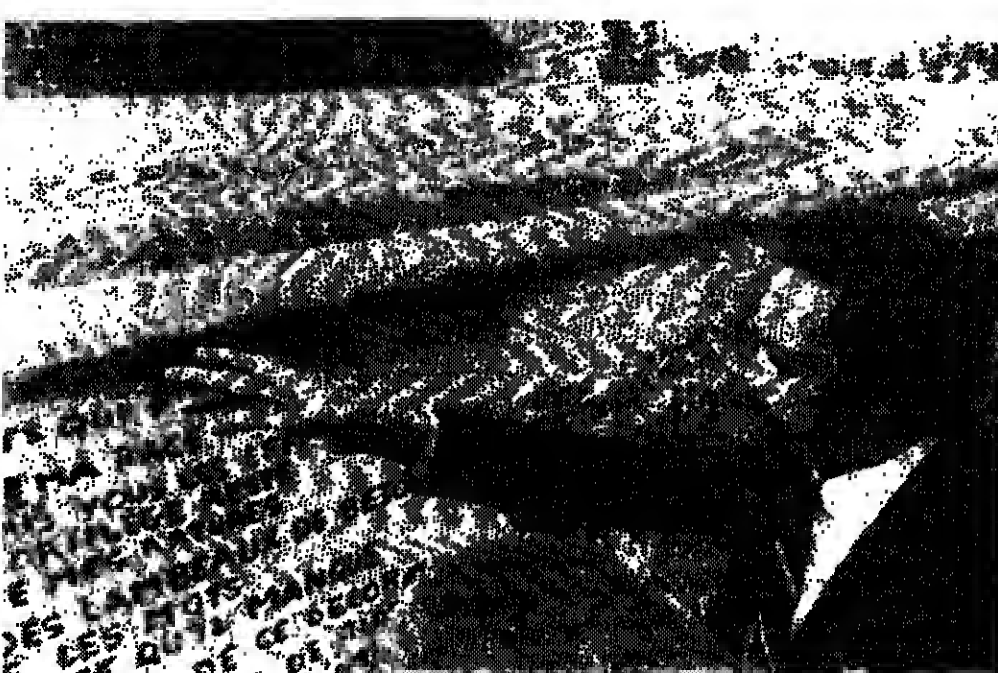
Asked whether he favored blockades of U.S. bases and other forms of disobedience by West Germany's anti-nuclear movement, Mr. Jackson said: "Every creative, non-violent means must be used to prevent deployment."

"We simply have an uncontrollable situation with short-, medium-, and long-range missiles all over the place," Mr. Jackson said.

Mr. Jackson said his chances of getting a visa to go to Poland looked "pretty dim."

Warsaw officials "haven't given us a flat 'No.' But at this point it appears we won't be able to go," he said at the press conference.

Mr. Jackson visited Britain and the Netherlands before arriving in West Germany on Wednesday. He was expected to return to the United States by early next week.



The Rev. Jesse Jackson, a civil rights leader, viewing East Berlin across the wall on Friday.

## Deficit Looms Over Upturn

(Continued from Page 1)

"Any new tax bill will have to come from the president of the United States or the Republican Party," said the speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill, Democrat of Massachusetts.

The administration's viewpoint, said a White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, is that "the objective of Democrats and Republicans is the same — to get the deficit down. But they want to raise taxes. We want to cut spending."

Mr. Reagan proposed in his fiscal 1984 budget a contingency tax to take effect in 1985, depending on the size of the budget deficit and Congress' willingness to adopt his spending proposals. But that idea died after administration officials recognized that there was no congressional support for it.

In June, Congress ignored Mr. Reagan's budget guidelines and adopted a spending resolution of its own. But there is no likelihood of enacting that resolution's \$73 billion in tax increases, said a spokesman for the House minority leader, Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois.

The federal deficit has already climbed to \$179.8 billion for the first 10 months of fiscal 1983 and almost certainly will exceed \$200 billion.

A compromise plan that would match spending cuts with tax increases has been proposed by Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the Republican chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. But no signs of compromise are coming.

In fact, the House gave Mr. Reagan a rebuff Tuesday by voting to increase social welfare spending next year by \$1.5 billion. Apparently hoping to raise an issue for the 1984 elections, Mr. O'Neill said the president has been "extremely unfair" in outlasting spending for social programs.

But the White House and Republicans in Congress vow they will never "reduce the deficit by increasing taxes," the spokesman for Mr. Michel said.

This political standoff is generating increasing nervousness among people whose livelihood is directly linked to interest rates. "Too many of our leaders are taking a gamble with the nation's economy," said a spokesman for the National Association of Realtors.

## Fall in Infant Deaths, Defects Cited in U.S.

By Victor Cohen

Washington Post Service

BALTIMORE — A recent sharp decline in infant deaths in the United States has been achieved without any increase in the number of babies born with birth defects, a Johns Hopkins University scientist has reported.

Starting in the 1970s, neonatal intensive care units in hospitals have been keeping scores of premature and otherwise afflicted babies alive. There have been widespread fears that one result might be legions of infants with physical and mental deficiencies.

A Johns Hopkins and University of Pennsylvania study of nearly 10,000 babies indicates that this has not happened, according to Sam Shapiro, a professor of health policy and a leading medical statistician who helped conduct the study.

The main reason, he said at a

news conference Thursday, probably is that infants and mothers have been receiving better care.

He particularly credited the development of neonatal intensive care units. But he also cited improved access to health care and better nutrition for pregnant women in low-income areas; to advances in pediatric and obstetric care; to detection of birth defects in the womb; and to abortions of severely defective fetuses.

Mr. Shapiro and Dr. Marie McCormick of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine compared 4,738 babies born in 1976 with 4,690 born in 1978 and 1979. The infants were from Arizona, Cleveland and surrounding Cuyahoga County, Dallas County, the area around Syracuse, New York, three parts of Los Angeles and the Upper West Side of Manhattan.

The study included nearly 100 percent of each area's infants who weighed less than 3 pounds, 4 ounces (1.47 kilograms) at birth, a group at high risk for defects.

The survey found that deaths of infants less than 4 weeks old decreased by 13 percent between the two periods studied.

At the same time, it found, the incidence of birth defects and delays in development declined by 16 percent.

Mr. Shapiro added, however, that there have been reports of an increase in newborns with defects who need care in institutions.

He also said a Canadian study indicates that there might be an increased incidence of birth defects in the 4 percent of children who weigh less than 2 pounds, 5 ounces, at birth.

## Marines' Mission Turns on Issue of Power

(Continued from Page 1)

Republican-controlled Senate and the Democrat-controlled House are eager to reassert their authority. Already, Congress' ability to veto specific items within presidential budget packages has been reduced by the Supreme Court. In addition, Congress is smarting under the administration's indifference to a vote by the House earlier this year to cut off covert Central Intelligence Agency action against Nicaragua.

The current debate has been led by Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Republican of Maryland, a moderate politician who helped draft the War Powers Resolution as part of his long campaign to maintain a strong congressional check on presidential authority.

While Congress may decide to avoid a showdown on its ability to curb U.S. war-making, the strength of congressional feeling is a major new factor in the administration's calculations about using U.S. force.

In addition, many U.S. commentators are critical of the administration's apparent reluctance to explain clearly and defend publicly its commitment in Lebanon. Comparisons are being made with the decision of President Johnson to fight the Vietnam War without making a formal Declaration of War.

The effect, some believe, is that the U.S. public was not informed of the reasons for such an extended, expensive commitment, and public opinion therefore turned against the war in a way that made it impossible for the U.S. military to win.

Such reasoning, which is explicit in a widely discussed new book entitled "On Strategy," a U.S. military planning book by Colonel Harry G. Summers, is a major element in the Pentagon's distaste for a Lebanese policy that the White House has shied from defending in public.

Apparently continuing this low profile, the Reagan administration has been seeking a quiet compromise with Congress. This could result, for example, in a presidential acknowledgment that the War Powers Resolution applies on the understanding that Congress immediately approve the U.S. action.

This kind of compromise, with both the White House and Congress declaring it had won without either acknowledging the other's claim, could plant the seeds of a more explosive confrontation later, in even more critical circumstances, several analysts said.

## Air Zimbabwe Suspends Pilot Over a Welcome

United Press International

HARARE, Zimbabwe — A Zimbabwe Airlines captain, Tony Thomas, has been suspended for welcoming aboard his London flight two air force officers who had been released from detention and ordered to leave the country.

On a flight Sept. 10, passengers cheered when Captain Thomas asked them to welcome aboard two "special celebrities" — Air Vice Marshal Hugh Slater and Air Commodore Philip Fife. The High Court had acquitted the two men and four fellow officers a week earlier on charges of plotting an attack last year in which 13 Zimbabwean warplanes were damaged.

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## Vietnam Seeking to Speed Departure Of Amerasian Children to the U.S.

Los Angeles Times Service

BANGKOK — Vietnam has asked American relief agencies to set up an office and halfway house for Amerasian children in Ho Chi Minh City in an effort to expedite their departure for the United States.

The request was made last month in Hanoi during talks between officials of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry and representatives of volunteer groups seeking permission for the children of American servicemen to leave Vietnam.

These groups have long sought approval to establish an office in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, but have been turned down.

"The Vietnamese have requested us to make a proposal to set up a relocation center in Ho Chi Minh City so that they can step up the number of kids leaving from about 100 a month to as much as 1,000," said Michael Nebeker, who took part in the Hanoi talks. About 500 Amerasians and 600 of their mothers, brothers, sisters and grandparents have gone to the United States.

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## Mondale Says He'd Raise Taxes of Wealthy

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for president, has told U.S. businessmen that he would raise taxes on corporations and the well-to-do if elected because "most of us in this room received more tax cuts than we needed" from President Ronald Reagan.

Warning that \$200-billion budget deficits will choke off the recovery and cause "a chain reaction" of economic problems abroad, Mr. Mondale told about 300 of his

business backers Thursday that spending cuts alone could not reduce chronic deficits. He said he would repeal indexing, impose limits for the wealthy on the 1983 tax cut and seek tax reform aimed at simplifying the tax code and "restoring its progressivity."

Mr. Mondale's pledge drew such mild applause from listeners at the Sheraton-Washington Hotel here that Mr. Mondale jokingly interjected, "Lock the doors."

The first meeting of his "business advisory council" brought together wealthy supporters from

around the country, with a strong representation of Washington lawyers and former Carter administration officials. Two treasury secretaries under President Jimmy Carter, W. Michael Blumenthal and G. William Miller, are honorary co-chairmen of the group.

Within the next three weeks Mr. Mondale expects the endorsement of the AFL-CIO and the National Education Association. The luncheon Thursday, the first major event on his fall calendar, seemed deliberately designed to forestall assertions that he is overly interested in labor.

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# Herald Tribune

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## Republican Stirrings

Are Republican politicians getting edgy? At the beginning of the year there was a lot of doubt about whether President Reagan would run for re-election. Those doubts were mostly dispersed by bursts of campaign-like appearances by the president and by assurances from aides that he would announce a decision to run at an appropriate time — perhaps after his trip to Asia in November. As the time for an announcement comes closer, the chances increase that the president will decide to run. But, at the same time, the politicians are getting a bit edgy. You can feel it in the air. What if he should surprise almost everyone and decide to retire to the ranch?

Some politicians are quite forthright. The Senate majority leader, Howard Baker, has made clear his inclination to run if Mr. Reagan does not, and he keeps looking in a drawer a plan of what he needs to do in that event. That Senator Baker has convinced everyone he will not run if Mr. Reagan does has made it all the easier for him to describe matter-of-factly, as he did on "Face the Nation" recently, why he would like to be president.

Almost as candid is the man Senator Baker has named as his toughest competitor in such a race, Senator Bob Dole. If Mr. Reagan doesn't run, Mr. Dole says, "there will probably be a

group of us heading for Iowa. We ought to go family plan." They will include, presumably, George Bush, who as vice president has very good reasons for remaining silent on his future political plans. As befits his station, he has confined his public statements to saying that he supports Mr. Reagan for re-election. There will also presumably be candidates more to the Republican right. Many Reagan supporters feel that Messrs. Baker, Dole and Bush believe in policies quite different from theirs.

Some of these Republicans are expressing dissatisfaction with Mr. Reagan on various grounds; but none has a candidate to run against him — or a nationally known candidate should he choose to retire. They can argue that Senators Paul Laxalt and Jesse Helms and Representative Jack Kemp have adhered to conservative principle and compiled records of achievement in government, entitling them to serious consideration. But none can claim to have exercised the same responsibilities as Messrs. Bush, Baker or Dole.

So even the slightest possibility that Mr. Reagan will not run makes the Republicans nervous. If he runs, the Republican nomination will be uncontested for the first time since 1956. If he doesn't, hold on to your hat.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Counting the Jobless

How severe was the recent recession? By standard counts of total unemployment, very severe. Total monthly unemployment, as measured by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, approached 11 percent, and the bureau estimates that in 1982 one out of three workers suffered some sort of employment problem. But by another measure of unemployment, the insured unemployment rate, things were not all that bad. This discrepancy is of keen interest because it is the lower of the two measures that currently determines in substantial part how much additional help the government provides to the jobless.

Many unemployed people are not eligible for unemployment benefits because they have not worked long enough to qualify, have used up all their benefits or have quit or been fired. As a result, the insured unemployment rate is always lower than the total rate. But a recent study by an economist of the Brookings Institution, Gary Burtless, points out that the discrepancy has increased sharply since 1980, for reasons that are not all readily explainable.

Although the 1982 recession hit a larger portion of experienced industrial workers who would normally be expected to qualify most readily for benefits, the jobless received much

less government help than in the previous severe recession. Mr. Burtless calculates that, after adjusting for inflation, the average jobless worker received 40 percent less in unemployment benefits in 1982 than were paid out in 1976. Partly that is because the Reagan administration persuaded Congress to cut back sharply on the rules for providing extended benefits under state programs and was much less generous in providing special federal benefits. And longer stretches of unemployment meant that more of the unemployed ran through their benefits before they found jobs.

These and other policy and administrative changes cannot fully account for the fact that a far larger portion of those reporting unemployment in the Bureau of Labor's monthly surveys appear to have qualified for regular unemployment benefits. Mr. Burtless concludes that the insured unemployment rate is no longer a reliable indicator of the need for extra help for the jobless. More reliable data can come only from improving the bureau's monthly surveys of total unemployment. Continuity in data collection methods is useful, but when important questions affecting social policy remain unanswered, improvements are due.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### President Reagan and Lebanon

Mr. Reagan's decision to authorize the marines to ask for American air strikes reflects a determination to escalate the situation with Syria to force Damascus into a political understanding with the Lebanese government.

The American president is loaded with defeats from Nicaragua to El Salvador to Chad and he cannot withstand another defeat from another strategic location such as Lebanon. He will not allow defeat at the hands of a small country like Syria. He believes any retreat in Lebanon would encourage his European allies to desert joining the club of medium-range missiles against the Soviet Union.

—Al-Anba (Kuwait).

Saudi Arabia's continuation of its efforts to save Lebanon from destruction is translated into a Saudi determination to see an Arab solution. This would make internationalization of the case become remote, as that would serve neither Lebanon nor the Arabs.

—Al-Riyadh (Riyadh).

If the Americans decide to make Lebanon a test of wills between themselves and Syria, then Syria will win. It is not yet inevitable that this should happen, but President Reagan has made it a good deal more likely by beefing up the naval presence off Beirut and giving the local commanders power to send in air strikes if the marines on shore come under attack.

Obviously the peacekeeping force, so inappropriately named, should have power to respond if attacked, but the response has to be moderated to the size of the challenge. If it is not, then the United States must be willing to be sucked into a conflict which it either has to fight regardless of consequences or quit in humiliation. The commitment of prestige to so ambiguous a cause as the settlement of Lebanon's sectarian civil war would be an arrogant gesture or a desperately foolish one, or both.

There is no need for the other members of the peacekeeping force — France, Britain and

Italy — to endorse America's assumptions. The United States will achieve far more by a sensible diplomatic dialogue with Damascus, where the real arbitration now takes place, than by mounting an overhearing and uncomprehending naval presence.

—The Guardian (London).

If the choice boils down to deeper U.S. military involvement or allowing Lebanon to split into warring factions, some Americans might choose the latter.

—The Omaha (Nebraska) World-Herald.

### Farewell to an Ambassador

One offers Mr. John J. Louis the sympathy around the shoulders as he departs these shores with the misfortune of being the first United States ambassador to be fired by Washington in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Louis, blessed by a gracious wife and a most picturesque daughter, has been a splendid social representative of his great nation.

Mr. Louis can smooth his doubtless ruffled pride by reflecting that he is the most conspicuous victim to date of the flawed American approach to diplomatic duty. This treats ambassadors as an honor system, or more crudely as pawns to be handed round a president's personal and political crises. The sharpening cold war, the growing anti-Americanism of the European left and sensitive problems with cruise and Pershing mean that weightier figures are now needed abroad than those normally thrown up by the system.

By firing ambassadors to politics and individual presidents, the system ensures also that many ambassadors last only a two-year learning period and are then replaced — too short to establish relations with oppositions as well as governments, to learn a country and to build up trusted relations. For the United States, whose diplomacy grows ever more complex, the system is no longer good enough.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

## FROM OUR SEPT. 17 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Boer Agents in Venezuela?

NEW YORK — In anticipation of war between Holland and Venezuela, a force is being recruited in the United States to act as secret service agents in Venezuela for the Dutch interests until the outbreak of hostilities, and then of taking the lead in a foreign legion movement against President Coubert. This has been admitted by Mr. P.F. Joubert, a Boer veteran of Johannesburg, South Africa. "We want about sixty men for the service in Venezuela," said he. "So far I have been very successful in getting the right men. I represent patriotic Hollanders and a group of wealthy men in Johannesburg. I served nineteen months in the Boer war and am related to General Joubert." He stated emphatically that he is not acting for the Dutch Government.

### 1933: A Spaniard Praises Fascism

MADRID — While Fascism has desirable features, there is only a remote chance of its adoption here, said Jose Maria Gil Robles, influential right wing leader, upon his return from the Hitler rally in Nuremberg. Gil Robles said the World War was responsible for the implantation of Fascism in Italy and National Socialism in Germany and that in Spain motives were lacking for such a movement. Among the favorable aspects of Fascism he saw "its exaltation of patriotic values, its deep anti-Marxist significance, its unity to liberal patriotic Hollanders and a group of wealthy men in Johannesburg. I served nineteen months in the Boer war and am related to General Joubert." He stated emphatically that he is not acting for the Dutch Government.

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## Lebanon: Promote a Deal With Syria . . .

By Flora Lewis

WASHINGTON — The crisis in Lebanon has reached a turning point and requires a full new policy review in Washington.

It is pure pettifoggery to pretend that U.S. Marines and European troops are still faced with the job they were sent to accomplish. That was, in the first place, to oversee the withdrawal of the Palestinian forces. They were sent back for a long-term or term after the refugee camp massacres to protect civilians when the Israelis withdrew from Beirut.

Acknowledged or not, their mission now is to prevent the collapse of President Amin Gemayel's government and thus "save" Lebanon. U.S. policy remains committed to the "independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity" of Lebanon.

It is now necessary to reconsider whether that goal is possible and what, in the circumstances, might have a chance of promoting it even on the somewhat fictional basis that has always been the foundation of Lebanon. Only when the facts are acknowledged can there be any sensible approach to the questions of what to do with the marines and whether to invoke the War Powers Resolution. At present the debate is going on in a fog without a compass. The only useful comparison with Vietnam is the repeated failure to examine reality.

Arguing over whether Lebanon is fighting a civil war or resisting intervention is deceitful. There are elements of both and there have been, at spiraling levels of violence, for more than a decade. Lebanon's tragedy is that its internal factions keep seeking a outside support in an attempt to prevail, or even because it brings in money.

Nor is there much point in going back to apportion blame. All have made mistakes, perhaps start-

ing with France when it created "Greater Lebanon" out of the debris of the Ottoman empire and then proclaimed it independent in 1943.

The Palestinians, Syrians, Israelis, Americans and Lebanese themselves have envied the rolling Middle East since the one beneficiary of the in fact partitioned. The one beneficiary of the changes provoked by last year's Israeli invasion is Syria. It has consolidated its hold on the parts of the country that interest it most. It has gained renewed backing from Moscow.

President Assad has achieved decisive influence over the P.L.O. He has imposed a power of veto to prevent Jordan from accepting the Reagan initiative on negotiations for the West Bank, and to prevent a Lebanese settlement with Israel. Now he has also gained right of veto over composition of the Lebanese government itself. That is the meaning of repudiation of the agreement that the Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, signed under the tutelage of the U.S. presidential envoy, Robert McFarlane.

It is also the meaning of Syria's new right to send an "observer" to participate in further negotiations for a power-sharing pact among the Lebanese. Saudi Arabia also has an observer, but that is a fig leaf affixed in hopes of a little Syrian modesty.

So the question of what can be done to calm Lebanon cannot be answered without Syrian participation. At this stage Syria's ambition does not seem to include annexation. Nor does Israel want to annex largely Shiite southern Lebanon.

But both want dominant influence in areas they

consider vital. That contradicts the U.S. aim of a strong central government. The only way to the achieve that now is by virtual occupation. That is out of the question, and anyway it would destroy what is left of Lebanese independence.

It is sad but unavoidable to conclude that there will have to be a compromise with Syria, based on a tacit if not formal accord between Syria and Israel on security areas in Lebanon, and therefore definitely limited independence.

Only when this is agreed can the United States make a rational calculation about the scope and endurance of the burden it has undertaken by bumping into the Lebanese impasse. Certainly, the United States is not equipped to get involved in the intricacies of Lebanese politics.

Neither Mr. McFarlane nor probably the most seasoned American Middle East specialists can handle the elaborate and subtle ritual required for local accommodation. It was a mistake to go so far as to try American glue to stick Mr. Jumblatt and Mr. Gemayel together.

A cold, abstract calculation of U.S. interest would focus on how to get the marines out of the mess. The fact that this has become so difficult that it cannot be done on existing terms without provoking disasters for all involved should be a warning about any more Washington- or Jerusalem-concocted bright ideas for fixing up Lebanon.

There isn't a good solution. The best that U.S. arms and diplomacy can do now is try to gain time for the Lebanese and Israel to work out the least onerous terms available from Syria and to convince the Syrians that they cannot get more.

The New York Times.

## Or Pitch In With Gemayel to Reunite the Country?

By Barry Rubin

WASHINGTON — Until now the marines in Lebanon have been primarily a peacekeeping force. There has been an uphill mission, to say the least, but it is time for an even harder assignment — the active shoring up of the government of Lebanon. More specifically, the United States should help it begin to reunite the country by backing up its efforts to take control of the Chuf.

Time is running out. Syria continues to build up Lebanese groups opposed to the authorities in Beirut. Particularly the Druze forces led by Walid Jumblatt — thereby progressively weakening the government's confidence. The great risk is that President Amin Gemayel's cabinet will panic, abandoning hope of national reconciliation and accepting a return to sectarian warfare. In the face of this threat, the United States must use its political influence and military leverage to press the fighting parties toward a settlement.

Two dangers face American policymakers: a military confrontation with Syria and a collapse of the Lebanese army, which is thought to be so weak that the government is hesitant to give it anything but a defensive mission. In fact, neither is likely.

The Syrians want to avoid battle with America, which, with a little restraint, can prevent an escalating crisis. The Lebanese army, despite continuing weakness, has performed better than expected. The main threat is not of its collapse but of a failure of nerve in the Lebanese high command.

In dealing with this perilous and delicate situa-

tion, the United States should consider five steps:

First, the Reagan administration should ask Congress to support a continued American presence — through either the War Powers Resolution or a comparable authorization of the kind President Reagan has requested. A failure to consult Congress gives the Syrians and their allies an incentive to attack marines in the belief that a few more American casualties will bring about domestic pressure to withdraw U.S. forces.

Second, the State Department should downgrade efforts to woo Syria out of Lebanon. American attempts to encourage or buy Syrian withdrawal are doomed to failure because Washington can offer nothing that Damascus wants. Nor is there any prospect of either Arab or Soviet pressure to induce President Hafez al-Assad to pull back. As a Soviet ally and the main obstacle to ending the Lebanese civil war, Syria is hardly a potential American friend.

Third, the United States should encourage Israel to support a return of Lebanese authority in the Chuf. It is hardly in Israel's interests to see the P.L.O. return to the mountains. And if Jerusalem warns the Druze forces there that Israel will no longer protect their southern flank, Mr. Jumblatt must not be so eager to harass the government in Beirut. Washington should encourage Israel to pull

back to the international border — at least in the coastal region — in a year or so.

Fourth, anti-government Druze forces in the Chuf must be faced with the prospect of military defeat. Up to now Washington has hoped that President Gemayel could make a political deal with Mr. Jumblatt, but instead the Druze are at present shooting at marines and threatening Beirut from the east. The problem is that Mr. Jumblatt is not fighting for internal reform but rather, as a Syrian instrument, to block reconstruction of the country. He must understand that if he fails to make a deal, the United States will support the Lebanese army with air and naval fire.

Fifth, the Gemayel government must be urged to seek reconciliation with Shiite Muslims, the largest group in Lebanon. In contrast to Mr. Jumblatt, the Shiites and their organization, Al Amal, seek political reform. They want more control over reconstruction money, an end to displacement of Shiite refugees in Beirut and a bigger share of political power. Mr. Gemayel should not hesitate to recruit them in his struggle for national unity.

There is no easy way for the United States to deal with the bloody mess in Lebanon, but only firm steps can stem the worsening crisis now. Vacillation will only make matters worse.

The writer, a fellow at the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## Israel-Lebanon: Neighbors Estranged

By Joyce R. Starr

TEL AVIV — The reported secret meeting on Sept. 6 between Lebanese President Amin Gemayel and Israel's David Kimche, director general of the Foreign Ministry, at which Mr. Gemayel is said to have requested Israel's assistance in repelling the Syrian-inspired onslaught against Beirut and its government, and the ironic criteria of Greek tragedy.

When Mr. Gemayel took office in September 1982 the issue was not whether there would be peace between Lebanon and Israel but how fast it should move. Yet by the time the Israelis withdrew from the Chuf on Sept. 3 the foremost achievement of the two governments could claim in common was profound mutual suspicion.

The Reagan administration, believing from the outset that direct Israeli-Lebanese contacts would jeopardize Beirut's ties with the Arab world, quickly established itself as a middleman. In the process the United States, unwittingly and with the best of intentions, may have helped to create the very situation that eventually gave Syria and its leftist Druze partners their strongest card.

What went wrong? For months Lebanese officials complained to American envoys that Israel was stirring confusion and fighting between Christians and Druze in the Chuf. The alleged objective: to pressure Amin Gemayel into formalizing the May disengagement accord (which he has yet to sign) and, some believe, to bring about de facto partition.

Israelis say they made serious mistakes in the Chuf by trying to placate both the Christians and the Druze and thus "awakening sleeping dogs," as one senior policymaker put it. But they vehemently deny a policy bent on undermining the Gemayel government.

A weakened central leadership in Beirut is contrary to our interests," Mr. Kimche insisted in a July interview. "How could anyone believe the opposite?"

Israel, having its own store of grievances, was simultaneously tell-

ing U.S. go-betweens that the root of the friction between Beirut and Jerusalem was "the human level."

"I don't minimize their suffering," said Uri Lubrani, Israel's coordinator for activities in Lebanon, during an Aug. 10 conversation. "But even a little appreciation, one good word on what we've done for Lebanon, could have turned the tide of despair for the Israeli public and, needless to say, for those of us responsible for this thankless policy." Rightly or wrongly, he stated, "we feel betrayed."

On Sept. 4 Mr. Lubrani stressed the same theme. "For Israelis," he explained, "it's personal relationships that make all the difference. But from these people we received not even a metaphorical smile, not a word of encouragement." Israeli ministers "take it personally," he emphasized.

"After all, they're not lepers."

The absence of direct communication between leaders of Lebanon and Israel seems to have fueled mounting distrust. "Over and above all is the fact that they won't talk to us directly," said an Israeli cabinet minister.

Said a senior Lebanese counterpart, "I think about this a great deal, whether it is we who are responsible or if it is their nature . . . to antagonize us. I talk about it continuously with our American friends, but can't come up with an explanation."

"The Israelis are probably the people who know most about us as a state, but not understand us least," is the view of a Lebanese presidential adviser, Ambassador Ghassan Tuani. "Something must be wrong in Israel; there is a total misperception."

The actual incidents and causes underlying these attitudes are by now too numerous and too complex to unravel. But the consequences are already disastrous. A responsible Israeli official in an off-the-record interview suggests that, for example, "if Amin had found a way to take us into his heart, we would not have rede-

played." Important decisions regarding Lebanon, he said, were shaped "by these kinds of sentiments."

For the first time it was the army pressing politicians for a withdrawal. The generals were worried because their forces were deployed or demoralized. All training had come to a halt, as we had no resources, financial or human, to train elsewhere. No tank commanders, no officers. And more deserters every day."

But, he adds, if the government had had "the least excuse to point to an understanding of any sort" with the Gemayel government, "we might have been able to stem the avalanche of military and public pressure."

With the death toll in Lebanon now rising to more than 500 killed and 1,200 wounded, the frail and fractured relationship between the Israeli and Lebanese governments is likely to be another victim.

Despite the long-sought meeting between Israel's Mr. Lubrani and Lebanese national security adviser Walid Haddad in Paris several weeks ago, the hostility between the two governments has already become part of the public domain.

"We are experiencing hatred and nothing else," said a Lebanese Marxist in August. "If they didn't hate us they would not have allowed war in the mountains to begin."

"We have no allies in Lebanon," was the conclusion of a 20-year-old Israeli soldier stationed in the Chuf. "They all hate us," he said. "You can see it in their eyes."

In neither case are these views the minority opinion.

And thus, ironically, even if the Lebanese army succeeds in its now desperate campaign to defend Beirut and the pro-Western Gemayel government, Israel and Lebanon, two Middle East nations that managed to live in relative harmony for 35 years, might well become confrontation states in the future. The stage has been set. For the Syrians there could have been no better outcome.

International Herald Tribune.

## Post-Begin Israel: Votes Could Ratify the Legacy

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Israel needs a general election.

As Menachem Begin steps down, his longtime right-hand man, Yitzhak Shamir, is set to step in. He is a shrewd, short, tough-minded veteran of the political wars who will quickly be faced with a historic choice.

He could be an interim prime minister, holding the coalition of the right together until elections in 1985 and then standing aside for a younger and more popular candidate such as Defense Minister Moshe Arens or Deputy Prime Minister David Levy.

Or he could see himself as more than a caretaker, and seek to serve a couple of years and then try to win election in his own right, thereby dimming his party's chances.

Or Mr. Shamir could call for elections in the spring.

Parliamentary legitimacy is not enough; to lead effectively at home

and to command political respect abroad, a democratic leader needs a mandate. Israel's greatest advantage over all its neighbors is its unambiguously stable democratic system, with pennywise free press and disputatious citizenry. That system, more than strategic concerns or ethnic ties, engages the respect of its key ally and supporter in the West.

Much has been made of Israeli self-doubt; it is time for an affirmation of its majority's will. The time is ripe, first, for Israel to say to itself and the world whether it is proud or ashamed of its move into Lebanon to break up the P.L.O. core and end the takeover of that country by Syria.

Doves in Israel and the United States want to wash their hands of Lebanon, abandoning the Christians and other minorities to the Syrian dictator, with constancy, they would also deny the West Bank to Israel, putting that strategic strip into anti-democratic hands as well.

Hawks in both countries (and in the little-known "Club of Bern," an informal, high-level group of officials in several nations responsible for fighting terrorism) had the costly move into Lebanon as overdue. The decade-long aggression by Syria stands exposed as that Soviet client refuses to withdraw, tries to overthrow the government in Beirut and foment attacks on U.S. Marines. Terrorist raids and rockets into Israel have ceased, as at least part of Lebanon is denied to Syrian control.

Only when the voice of the people of Israel is heard can the wisdom of the move north be ratified; only then can the will of Israel to check Syrian expansion be made unmistakable.

A second reason why spring elections in Israel would be prophetic: Political competition in America offers the chance to a prime minister with a mandate to make the relationship more special than ever.

Mr. Reagan may be finished with his futile flirtation with Saudis who are bankrupting the Syrians. The international peacekeepers, eager to get out of the fire of militias in Lebanon and pacifists at home, will seek a long-term arrangement with the Israelis to stop Syrian infiltration.

Among the Democrats, Walter Mondale has suddenly discovered that President Carter was wrong and Israeli settlements in the West Bank are not illegal, while Senator John Glenn has just made a major speech decrying phony "evenhandedness" that has been tilting against Israel. "Instead of pandering to terrorists," he says, "let us begin the search for other elements on the West Bank — or elsewhere — who are willing to speak for the Palestinians."

Senator Glenn then suggests that if the Camp David process "treats ably breaks down," "the United States should be prepared to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. That is a useful idea of Mr. Glenn's key foreign policy adviser, Carl Ford of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff; it would give Egypt a chance to tell the Arab world that by dealing with non-PLO Palestinian Arabs it would be saving Jerusalem. The Glenn approach would penalize Arab delay rather than reward it.

The year 1984 will be a good one for a new Israeli prime minister with a resounding mandate and a command of colloquial English to make solid, long-term agreements with the U.S. government, even as he builds eight-lane bridges to the opposition.

Israel under Menachem Begin became a bastion of strength and a center of controversy, making peace with Egypt and breaking the power of the P.L.O. By moving boldly now to assert the identity of its leadership for at least the next five years, Israel after Mr. Begin can do even better.

The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### No Explanation Needed

In a statement read to reporters after the downing of the South Korean jetliner, U.S. presidential spokesman Larry M. Speakes is quoted as saying that "the Soviet Union owes an explanation to the world about how and why this tragedy has occurred." In view of the actions of the Soviet government in the last 30 years, no explanation is needed.

KEVIN KOURY, Paris.

### Israel and the West Bank

Regarding "West Bank Palestinians See Expulsion Coming" (IHT, Aug. 4) by Jonathan Kuttab:

This article contains severe accusations against Israel and Israelis. Mr. Kuttab, an Arab-Palestinian lawyer, wrote of "Jewish vigilante violence," in connection with the murder of Islamic students in Hebron, before suspects were apprehended and evidence was made known. Yet he was secure in the knowledge that he was free to continue to practice his profession and write as he pleases despite the publication of such articles.

The article is rampant with generalizations and scantily based or groundless assumptions reflecting Mr. Kuttab's innermost thoughts. These are difficult to dispute.

Supposedly factual statements are easier to examine. Mr. Kuttab states categorically, for example, that "our own public services — health, education, justice and agricultural development — have been allowed to deteriorate." Even superficial examination proves the opposite to be true.

The number of mothers and child clinics in Judea and Samaria has increased more than threefold — from 23 in 1967 to 79 in 1983; and 144 community clinics operated now in Judea-Samaria, compared to 89 in 1967. While the population has increased by some 20 percent, the number of doctors has almost quadrupled.

Under Jordanian rule no institute of higher learning operated in Judea

and Samaria. Now there are four universities, attended by 8,000 students. Whereas, in 1968, 140,000 pupils had 4,400 classrooms, 8,000 classrooms are available to 270,000 pupils. The ratio of children aged 5-to-18 who study has grown from 63 percent to some 95 percent in 1980-81.

Mr. Kuttab says that "the Jews of the West Bank have already developed a kind of mini-state" with a separate legal system, and he thereby implies segregation. The truth is that two legal systems exist side by side.

This is so because Israel has not annexed the West Bank and therefore it has not imposed its rules on the local population. The legal system continues to operate as it did before 1967, with two major changes: the abolition of the death sentence and the institution of the right to appeal to the Israel High Court of Justice.

If the preservation of medieval forms of agriculture is a virtue, Israel is indeed responsible for a vice — more than 2,000 tractors plough where 120 sufficed in 1968.

The yield in the same period reflects a similar change: 660 kilograms of wheat per acre rather than 176 kilograms 13 years before; 16.8 tons of eggplant, compared to 7.2 tons, and so on for almost every crop.

The obvious lack of foundation for Mr. Kuttab's supposedly factual statements casts a very large question mark on his conclusions.

NISSIM TAITOU, First Secretary, Embassy of Israel, Paris.

### The Wrong Dakota

Regarding "Mandate Manders for Early Gains" (IHT, Sept. 13):

As I am probably the sole North Dakotan residing on this side of the Atlantic, and although my state is mentioned so seldom on either side, I must point out that Senator George S. McGovern is not from North Dakota but from our southern neighbor.

KIM L. KNUTSON, Appleton, Wis.







## ARTS / LEISURE

## Doré's Childlike Imagination

By Michael Gibson  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Probably the most precocious, prolific, youthful, imaginative and versatile artist of his day, Gustave Doré (1832-1883) began his career in early childhood. He was drawing amusing sketches at the age of 6, publishing regularly by the time he was 15, and in his relatively short lifetime he produced a mass of drawings, watercolors and paintings that, according to one estimate, could be hung in a continuous line between Paris and Lyons — a distance of 450 kilometers (280 miles).

One authority sets his production at 11,000 items, but Jean Adhémar, former curator of prints at the Bibliothèque Nationale, is willing to go as high as 100,000. No one seems to have made a definite count. How many works did he do in a day, one wonders?

If we admit that his active career extended over 36 years (from the age of 15 to his death at 51), it covered some 13,000 days — including Sundays. But Doré also traveled, played the violin, was a surprising gymnast (he did spectacular somersaults and once walked on his hands around the dizzying battlements of a medieval fortress), enjoyed playing the role of a fashion-plate dandy and took the ladies out to dinner (he lived all his life with his mother, however, and died of a heart attack two years after losing her).

Strangely enough, this phenomenal illustrator and painter, who was world famous during his lifetime, has not yet found his proper niche in art history. Both in his day and ours, he has often been dismissed as a curiosity, a dandy, a dilettante.

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ly vivid imagination. But it is not only vivid, it also conveys, when it is at its best — as in the illustrations for Don Quixote — a sense of the definite.

Honoré Daumier also did several unforgettable paintings on the same theme, less narrative and more archetypal. The comparison between the two is interesting: Daumier too was a born draftsman and an abundant illustrator. Strangely enough, Doré, some 25 years younger, is more Romantic in his idiom and lacks the graphic freedom that makes Daumier's genius seem so modern.

Doré had a conservative disposition as an artist, but he had the immediate and vivid fantasy of a child and an innate sense of the theatrical. The most characteristic trait of all Doré's work is the intensity of the world he represents. As in a child's imagination, the wide world is displayed as the vast arena of unpredictable adventures.

This is where Doré is at his best, whether he is illustrating Cervantes, the adventures of Sinbad, Coleridge's "Rime of the Ancient Mariner," "Paradise Lost," or the Bible. He also did Dante, Rabelais, Balzac, Perrault, Chateaubriand, Théophile Gautier, La Fontaine, Ariosto, Edgar Allan Poe, parts of Shakespeare and "The Tale of the Wandering Jew."

This last tale, probably a Christian folk variant on the theme of Elijah wandering unrecognized through the world to this day, offers the sort of opportunity that Doré's imagination thrived on. His Wandering Jew, who is unable to die until the Second Coming, is a colossal figure with an implausible mass of hair and beard radiating about his head — a patriarch gone to seed.

Many of Doré's paintings and watercolors deal with the subjects of his illustrations. They are to be seen, with his sculpture, at the Pavillon des Arts, while the show at the Musée Carnavalet is devoted to

his illustrations, with several slide projections to help handle the unwieldy bulk of his production.

The watercolors are remarkable not only because of Doré's mastery of the medium but because he saw no reason not to use it on a very large scale. As a result, there are such unusual works as his fine life-size 1879 portrait of his seated mother, or the even larger series of comic birds.

Doré, who was born in Alsace and saw his native province taken over by Prussia in 1871, painted a number of dramatic works dealing with this subject and with the horrors of war. His vision here is sincere, even touching, but conventional. The sorrowful Alsatian woman with lowered eyes clutching a French flag is out the standard patriotic theme that filled French salons and produced reams of doggerel calling for "la revanche."

Doré's grief was the true grief of a child who is severed from a place he loves, no doubt because Doré's imagination, despite his dazzling gifts, was always fundamentally a child's imagination. This is the specific nature of his gift, his most fundamental quality, and it allows us to feel at home in his magnificent illustrations — because his world is one we have always known.

In the British Isles, Doré was much appreciated, and considered one of the greatest French artists. He traveled to Scotland on several occasions and drew London on the way, producing some striking pictures of the teeming life and grim poverty of the poor that Dickens wrote about. His ragmuffins are authentic children living from hand to mouth in unromanticized destitution, and his perspectives of industrial London ("London, A Pilgrimage") are striking illustrations of overcrowded housing and brutal architecture.

But when he reached Scotland, Doré found the vast and moody perspectives that suited his taste. His admirable Scottish landscape paintings are intensely Romantic. They have the scope of his best illustrations, but they also convey the beauty, mystery and loneliness of unpopulated nature.

Finally, Doré was an excellent, sometimes playful, sometimes conventional sculptor. One of the items in the show is a mirror in a golden frame he designed for the Empress of Russia. A flock of baby angels are shown busily pushing aside a heavy golden curtain to reveal the imperial features in the oval glass.

Victor Fournel, one of his contemporaries, sized up Doré in the following terms: "His nature was independent, sincere and proud, but his character was uneven and very personal. He was either a man of the world with amiable and correct manners, nor a brilliant and

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Doré's "Apparition of Banquo's Ghost."

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## Automats and Siren Songs

By Souron Melikian  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Few items seen at auctions are quite as mysterious as a Mozart sound box. The first mystery is the Mozart connection — no one seems to know how that was established. The other mysterious thing about it is why anybody would want one, even as part of a "Salon Pathophone with 10-inch turntable" and white painted metal horn, all encased in stained oak, such as was being sold at Sotheby's on Tuesday. The lot looks like a cheap piece of mass-produced furniture with a common record-playing system.

And that is exactly what it is. At Sotheby's sale of mechanical musical instruments and automata, one piece tempted a buyer to pay £264 (about \$393). There

## THE ART MARKET

must be thousands quietly rotting away in attics throughout France, where this one was made around 1910. However, such wondrous waste may not last much longer. There seems to be a surge of collecting in the field of mechanical musical instruments, to which this sale will remain as a monument.

The auction consisted mainly of pieces sent in by two collectors who had decided it was time for them to weed out their collection. Their mechanical musical collection was gathered over the last decade, and the automata collection over about 30 years. Automata have a long past of respectability that mechanical musical instruments have yet to achieve.

Both can soar to unexpected heights. The appeal of automata is elusive: Even specialists find it hard to account for collectors' fits of enthusiasm. What is the attraction of a low pedestal topped by a miniature upholstered armchair in which a woman is stiffly seated, her head thrown back and her legs stretched as if she suffered from intense rheumatism? The fact that she "flutters her eyelashes while fanning herself and then slowly raises one hand to raise her veil and gaze across the room, while her bosom gently heaves" — as Sotheby's evocative catalog entry puts it?

Essentially the heaving bosom, according to Sotheby's specialist, John Baddeley. The reason was certainly not its good condition: The piece had been extensively renovated, and never did a supposed late-19th-century French woman's dress look so unconvincing. At £1,760 it was not exactly a giveaway.

If sex appeal of mechanical dolls is one factor, the teddy-bear instinct, savagely repressed during our so-called adult years, is another. Early this century a French firm called Descamps produced a large assortment of bears, pussycats and other furry fellows.

On Tuesday the manège started with a shaggy bear playing a tin-plate drum. There was not much of a mechanism left, but its black tressed hair and wide-open red mouth lined with white teeth proved irresistible — it went for £242. So did a white puss-in-boots wearing one boot while polishing the other — £308. Peanuts compared with the bigger lots.

First there was a couple of dancers in 18th-century costume as imagined by French dollmakers in the 1870s and revised by English restorers in the last decade. The costume had been entirely restored, the conscientious dress restorer having taken photos, drawn sketches and taken notes of the object, all made available to the buyer. At £3,740, the winning bid, this is the least that could be done for the buyer, an American collector. It is a most question how often he will have the courage to send the French couple waltzing away on the floor of his house, as the mechanism allows. The merest shock can fatally crack the dolls' heads, and with that, bang goes the £3,740. Renovation does not matter, as long as the ultimate

condition is impeccable. Alas, a crack in the head is beyond human repair.

Automata on the whole are fragile things. Few have come down to us untouched. Hence the rarity of the scene of a monkey schoolmaster teaching arithmetic to a little monkey pupil who stands at the blackboard under a leafy tree. The bespectacled master holds a book open in one hand, raises a cane in the other and moves his head as the musical movement plays a French tune, all of it on an ornate base under the protective cover of a glass dome. At £3,960, this was not overly expensive in comparison with the previous piece.

Big business began with the third part of the sale — musical boxes, piano-melodics, violino-virtuosos and the like. It takes an experienced eye to detect the real gem. To the spectator who might be thinking in terms of decorative art, a "fine 24½-inch Lockmann 'Original' disk musical box on stand" as Sotheby's catalog calls it, looks surprisingly like one of those

sands of heavy sideboards favored by the lower middle class throughout Europe as the turn of the century. The brown undisturbed veneer, the heavy ball seat and proved molding at the base and top are very much in the taste of an elderly generation of connoisseurs in the wealthy districts of Paris today. Never trust appearances. This, the specialist commented, "is the Rolle-Royce of the disk musical boxes." He quotes a similar item sold in 1905 directly from the firm's catalog for an astronomical 400 marks. On Tuesday a Florida collector acquired it for £3,960.

As the sale, conducted with great virtuosity by Baddeley, proceeded, excitement rose. A violino-virtuoso made by the Mills Novelty Co. of Chicago sent the room into ecstasy. When shut, the item looks like a cheap mahogany veneer *secrétaire* in neo-Napoleon I style of the kind that was fashionable around 1910, when this was made. But no *secrétaire* ever made such noise. The mechanism owes its excellent shape to the recent restoration done by Andrew Filmer of Hoxbury in West Yorkshire. When a coin was inserted immediately after the sale to check its condition, the violin mounted horizontally in the middle of an elaborate mechanism, started whining loudly, if somewhat out of tune, and the 44 keys of the automatic piano went clanging all at once, comfortably filling Sotheby's large auction room with sound.

After fierce competition, the piano virtuoso was wrested from an eager West German dealer by a £12,100 commission bid from the United States. If American fellow collectors feel a pang of jealousy, they may comfort themselves with the thought that while violino-virtuosos may be "rare" on this side of the Atlantic, as stated in the catalog, they are plentiful in the United States, where they seldom exceed \$6,000 to \$8,000, half Sotheby's auction price. Someone must have forgotten to tell the American bidder.

The sale culminated with an orchestration made by Pierre Eich in Ghent, Belgium, around 1925. The instrument defies description. The movement, operated by inserting a coin, plays from paper rolls on piano. It also has 102 organ pipes in six automatic registers including clarinet, saxophone, cello, violins and so on. Filmer, who knows the instrument well and restored it, speaks highly of the firm's work. Such an instrument would have been playing every day since it was made around 1925 until about 1960, when this one was bought from a Belgian café. It will now go on producing melodious sounds in Florida for a mere £13,200.

## U.S. Court Case Divides Publishers and Authors

By Edwin McDowell  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a decision hailed by book publishers but questioned by the Authors Guild, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit unanimously reversed a lower court decision that Prentice-Hall failed properly to advertise and to promote one of its books, "Du Pont: Behind the Nylon Curtain," by Gerard Cobb Zilg.

Publishers say the decision affirms their right to determine the size of a book's press run and advertising budget. "This is the first time a court has spelled out the scope of a publisher's obligation to promote the books it publishes," John Koshel, the lawyer for Prentice-Hall, said. "The court has now declared that the publisher, under terms of a traditional contract, is under an obligation merely to use 'fair and reasonable' efforts to promote its books, and it also said that a jury or judge should not second-guess the decisions of a publisher as to whether it acted in good faith."

Townsend Hoopes, president of the Association of American Publishers, is equally pleased with the court ruling. "It restores the sense of proportion that was needed," he said. "It said that the rule of reason

applies, and that Prentice-Hall acted reasonably."

But Irwin Karp, counsel for the Authors Guild, which filed a brief in support of Zilg, said the elation of publishers may prove premature. "Authors can still claim that publishers didn't fulfill their obligation to exercise reasonable efforts," he said. "They can still get damages if they can prove that a publisher acted in bad faith." Karp added that in his opinion the Court of Appeals did not follow New York law, under which there is an implied obligation for a licensee — in this case, a publisher — to exercise its best efforts.

Carl Stewart, the lawyer for Zilg, likewise thinks that the Court of Appeals did not follow the law. "It cannot reverse a finding of facts by the lower court unless it finds that those findings were clearly erroneous, and it did not state that it found them clearly erroneous," he said. He said he would file a petition for a rehearing.

The Zilg book, published by Prentice-Hall in November 1974, was optioned to the Fortune Book Club for \$3,000. In July of that year, when the book was in galley proofs, a spokesman for E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. telephoned the head of the Book-of-the-Month Club (which owns the

Fortune Book Club) and said that Du Pont considered the book "scandalous and unfair." Soon after the club canceled its option and forfeited its \$3,000.

Prentice-Hall, after accusing the book club of knocking under to pressure, reduced its scheduled 15,000-copy first printing to 10,000 and cut the advertising budget from \$15,000 to \$5,500. Zilg subsequently sued both Prentice-Hall and Du Pont for more than \$1 million, contending that the publisher had breached its contract with him by bowing to pressure from Du Pont to curtail distribution of the book.

Judge Charles L. Bryant, who conducted the trial in federal district court, ruled last year that "there is no evidence that Du Pont attempted to 'suppress' the book," even though "Every possible inference adverse to the character of the Du Ponts is drawn by the author."

He ruled that Prentice-Hall had breached its contract by failing to use its "best efforts" to promote the book "fully and fairly" because of embarrassment over its content or concern for its marketability. Saying the book could have sold 25,000 copies instead of the 12,500 copies it did sell, he ruled that the author was therefore entitled to \$24,250 in additional royalties that he would have received from the higher sales.

That decision galvanized the hearts of the many writers who believe that their publisher failed to publicize or promote their book adequately, a complaint that is one of the main sources of irritation between authors and publishers.

But the decision of the three-judge Court of Appeals, written by Judge Ralph K. Winter, noted that the contract between publisher and author expressly leaves printing and advertising decisions to the publisher. Judge Winter added that any such decision "is not subject to second-guessing" by judge or jury.

On the other hand, those who support the authors' point of view take comfort from Judge Winter's additional comment that the contract in question also establishes a relationship between publisher and author, "which implies an obligation upon the former to make certain efforts in publishing a book" it has accepted.

Those who support the authors' point of view say that the obligation language in the decision will make publishers more careful about the way they publish books. Now, they say, publishers will be more careful about the way they publish books.

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## The Seething Spirit Behind James Ensor's Masks

By Rona Dobson  
International Herald Tribune

ANTWERP, Belgium — James Ensor was an exotic eccentric, an enigma as artist and as man. His bizarre midnight caperings on the rooftops of Ostend, shouting insults at inhabitants of the seaside town he lived in all his life, are echoed in the distorted visions he painted of carnival revelers in nasty masks roving streets and beaches.

Yet Ensor also painted those same rooftops tranquil under huge dawn skies as light filtered through the bulky clouds above the sea, observed at firsthand from his stance among the chimney pots. His mother was Belgian, born in Ostend, his father English, born in Brussels; mostly it was his mother who supported the family with her seaside souvenir and carnival mask shop, while his father briefly took off for America to make his fortune, failed and returned home to take up serious drinking.

A seemingly vicious misogynist who lampooned women both in general and in particular in his savage brilliant writings and his many drawings and paintings, Ensor nonetheless lived his life in a female stockade surrounded by mother, sister, niece (half-Chinese, the result of a brief union between his mother and a Chinese living in Germany) and mistress — quite content to be nagged and nurtured all his days.

The phases and contradictions in his work and life, the mellow and the moody, the macabre and the earthly coarse, are well illustrated in the exhibition now in Antwerp at the Fine Arts Museum; 120 paintings and more than 100 drawings offer a chance to ponder and absorb this elusive artist, who seems to shoulder his way through the tight conventions of late 19th-century art into an era of his own. For Ensor, life was a constant confrontation, a battle against what he saw as entrenched bigotry, hidebound ideas, personal animosity and social injustice.

The conflict was intensified by his introspective, bitter turn of mind and exteriorized by a ferocity of caricature that must have scared the wits out of friends and enemies alike. Few were spared the transformation from commonplace human features into grinning travesties incorporating greed, corruption, hypocrisy and any other nastiness Ensor could gleefully conjure up.

In the vast painting "Christ's Entry into Brussels," a key Ensor work, the artist has a field day satirizing hostile critics, pompous clerics, former friends who had ventured admonitions, all of whom appear as actors in the crowd scenes. The modest figure of Christ, encircled with a gold Byzantine halo and bearing a distinct resemblance to the artist himself, is just visible between two throngs of posturing humanity.

Ensor's persecution paranoia resulted in a tendency to identify with Christ as a fellow-victim of bigoted machinations. Controversy arose a few years ago when the painting, lent to the United States for almost two years, seemed likely to stay there. An anonymous millionaire was said to have offered \$2 million for it,







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	Vol.	High	Low	Clos.	Chg.
some int'l	4239	5 1/2	5 1/8	5 1/8	+ 3/8
Wentel	2913	3 3/4	3 1/2	3 3/4	+ 1/4
Amfina	2464	19	18 1/2	19	+ 1/2
Cyrus	1875	4	3 3/4	4	+ 1/8
EP A	1337	11	10 3/4	11	+ 1/8
AmChIE	1164	27 1/2	27	27 1/2	—
AtsChR	1031	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2	— 1/8
Int'l	1031	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2	—
InsSy	1001	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2	— 1/8
CrutR	1022	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2	+ 1/8

# BULLION BUNNIES BORN AGAIN BULLS DID 300% PROFITS

The Dow Jones was dropping below 790, while every speculative investment firm was forecasting a precipitous fall. "THE DJS' DROUCE 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750," predicted one. "100,000,000 share trading days on U.S.S.L. will become routine."

precious metals. We were astounded when BARRON'S magazine (August 9th, 1970) stated: "The market seems to be saying it's seen and it doesn't work...."

surprise-undervalued BARRON'S became its bulls in their August 23 edition.

In Dow's current 1,200, we updated our analysis that the DOWS WILL REACH 2,000 BY 1975. "ESPITE SPASTIC CORRECTIONS."

ago, during the high-tech frenzy we were predicting. This remains a momentous opportunity for value among oils, rubbers, and other commodities. A roll call of high tech equities:

25th, we mocked the "Street" valuations. Commodities \$150 is bloated, pet; look for oil, silver, gold, Commodore and Tandy to be decided.

is prologue, the epilogue gas yet to be decided.

oil, mineral shares will erupt on the upside and an upswing in gold.

the Aspen Sisters, the Bullion Bunnies, we used advertisements purring that gold will sell for 100 or more in 1980? The Sisters work.


Once the Sisters are primed, they will, in addition, spawning another OPEC crisis, a currency, spiralling Gold above \$600 but the pleasure's earned by the Bunnies.

not Shakespeare's "bar-crowded house," but the fact we could my fiscal future.

entire letter reviews equities that may be on the verge of collapsing. Conversely, we recommend a debt-free, low-priced, venture capital investment that has paid a patent on a consumer product that may generate hundreds of millions.

of a commodity that could emulate the success of Sugar which our clients purchased at a record low subsequently selling at a 300% profit.

promotional copy of this report please or phone.



## CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH

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BHT 37

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Month	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sts.	100s	High	Low	Close	Quot.	Ch
117%	OrlanC	.66	2.5	12	25	26%	26%	26%	26%	+		

[illegible]

essential.



## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Factory Utilization in U.S. Climbed To a 21-Month-High During August

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — U.S. factories, mines and utilities operated at an average 76.7 percent of their production capacity in August, the highest rate in almost two years, the Federal Reserve Board reported Friday.

An increase for the auto industry helped raise the operating rate, as did a jump for utilities — the latter at least partly because of the unusually warm summer.

The Fed said overall capacity use in August reached the highest level since the 77 percent of November 1981.

### GNP in West Germany Climbs 1.5%

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — West Germany's real gross national product, adjusted for seasonal influences, rose 1.5 percent in the second quarter after a 1 percent rise in the first, Bundesbank figures showed Friday.

The figures, contained in the bank's monthly statistical survey, show it was the largest rise since the second quarter of 1979. The figures show second quarter GNP at a real 315.2 billion Deutsche marks (\$117.5 billion), after adjustment for seasonal influences.

In constant 1976 prices, this meant that economic activity was at the highest level since the final 1981 quarter, when the sum of goods and services produced in the economy was at 316.2 billion DM. The figures show large gains in construction activity, spending on capital goods and a small rise in public-sector consumption.

Private consumption, by contrast, showed a small decline in the second quarter after a sharp rise in the first three months of the year, the figures show. Unadjusted figures for GNP published by the Federal Statistics Office in Wiesbaden Sept. 5 showed second quarter real GNP having risen 0.7 percent from the like quarter last year.

### Preussag Says Sales Rose in 1st Half

HANOVER, West Germany (Reuters) — Preussag increased domestic group external sales to two billion Deutsche marks (\$745.7 million) in the first half from 1.97 billion DM in the 1st half 1982, a company spokesman said Friday.

He said higher second quarter profits lifted first half profits to above first half 1982 levels, but gave no figures. Second quarter earnings were boosted by higher zinc and silver prices and better oil and gas sales, but lead prices were lower and business in railway tanker wagons and offshore supply shipping was slow.

For 1982, Preussag reported domestic group profit fell to 68.8 million DM from 103.1 million in 1981, on external sales of 4.07 billion DM, up slightly from the year earlier 4.03 billion.

### Inflation in Britain Rises for 2d Month

LONDON (Reuters) — The annual rate of inflation in Britain edged up to 4.6 percent in August, the second consecutive monthly rise, the government said Friday.

Employment Secretary Norman Tebbit said it was in line with the government's forecast of a rate of 6 percent by the end of the year. He said he expected the figure to reach 5 percent by the end of September.

The government has made inflation a priority, pushing the rate down to 3.7 percent in June from a peak of 22 percent in 1980. But in July the figure edged up again to 4.2 percent.

### French Jobless Rose 0.1% in August

PARIS (Reuters) — Unemployment in France rose 0.1 percent in August to 2.04 million, according to adjusted figures released Friday by the Labor Ministry.

Unadjusted unemployment in August rose 2.1 percent to 1.93 million. The ministry said that August 1983 adjusted and unadjusted figures were 0.5 percent lower than in August 1982.

Meanwhile the Foreign Trade Ministry said that the seasonally adjusted trade deficit narrowed sharply in August to 389 million francs (\$47.9 million) from 3.03 billion in July. A rise in exports for the month to 64.52 billion francs from 59.22 billion in July was the major reason for the lowest monthly trade deficit in several years, it said.

### 5 Firms Sign Jet-Development Pact

HARTFORD, Connecticut (AP) — Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Group and companies from four other nations have signed formal documents for the joint development of a new jet engine that would power a 150-seat aircraft.

The signing Wednesday in Munich forms a partnership that still must be approved by the U.S. Justice Department. P&W and Rolls-Royce Ltd. each will have a 30 percent share of the work. Japanese Aero Engines Corp., Motoren-und-Turbinen Union of West Germany and Fiat Aviation of Italy will share the remaining 40 percent.

### Argentine Airline Reschedules Debt

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Aerolineas Argentinas signed an agreement here Friday to reschedule \$220 million of foreign debts.

A spokesman for Morgan Guaranty Trust said banks have also agreed to grant Argentina a 30-day extension on the repayment of \$300 million of a \$1.1-billion bridging loan signed last year. The \$300 million was due for repayment Thursday, but a delay in rescheduling the airline's debt had prevented Argentina from drawing on \$500 million of a new \$1.5-billion loan that it had intended to use for the repayment.

## New IBM Computers Seen Pressuring Competitors

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. has introduced the first of its long-awaited series of midsize computers at prices that industry analysts said would increase pressure on competitors that are already suffering from smaller profit margins.

The computer giant introduced two processors on Thursday, the 4361 and the 4381, to handle a variety of data-processing and scientific tasks. The company said its new computers are two to six times more powerful than the systems they replace.

Also announced was a new disk drive, with about 27 percent more storage capacity than previous IBM models.

"This is IBM's bread-and-butter

product line," said Robert T. Fertig, the president of Enterprise Information Systems in Greenwich, Connecticut, a computer consulting group.

What is surprising is how aggressively they priced these machines," he said. He noted that in a typical configuration, IBM's customers will now be paying about \$215,000 for computing power that had cost about \$350,000.

Last week, IBM had announced price cuts of 13 percent to 14 percent on most of its most powerful mainframe computers.

Analysts said the new series would likely force further price cuts on equipment made by such companies as Digital Equipment Corp., Prime Computer, Data General and National Advanced Systems, a

division of National Semiconductor.

All make similar systems, and until now have offered better prices.

It was not clear Thursday exactly how deeply competitors will have to cut prices to maintain an edge against IBM. Several said they thought the reductions, particularly for powerful "super-mini" computer makers such as Prime, might be as deep as 20 percent.

Thomas J. Crotty, vice president of research for the Gartner Group in Stamford, Connecticut, said he thought that some may be able to get away with smaller cuts.

"But IBM is six or seven times more competitive today than it was yesterday," in the minicomputer market, he said.

The new series of computers,

called Glendale by industry followers after the name of the IBM laboratory where it was developed, near Endicott, New York, fills a gap between IBM's minicomputers, the home-refrigerator-sized machines used for numerous commercial and scientific applications, and its most sophisticated mainframes. The company said it expected to begin shipping the 4361 in the fourth quarter and the 4381 in the first quarter of 1984.

The 4361 computer includes improvements that should make the computer more valuable in graphics work and engineering and scientific design tasks.

"These have traditionally been weak points for IBM," Mr. Crotty said. "Its position should now be much improved."

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## Osborne Filing Portends Shakeout in Industry

(Continued from Page 7)

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U.S. Bankruptcy Judge Cameron W. Wolfe approved the loan Thursday from three banks that together hold \$15.1 million of Osborne's debt. Lawyers representing the three banks in court said the new loan agreement would follow the same percentage breakdown as money already owed to the banks. Security Pacific National Bank is to put up 60 percent of the interim funds. Chemical Bank of New York and National Bank of North America are to contribute 20 percent each.

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"It is our opinion that the industry is not going through a shakeout," said Portia Isaacson, president of Future Computing. "There are more companies this year making more money than last year."

What is happening, she said, is that some companies are hurt by poor management.

The early victims seem to be those companies with special problems. Osborne, for instance, sold a low-priced product to that even in 1982, when it sold more than 100,000 machines, it did not make money. It also devastated sales of its first machine, the Osborne I, by announcing a second machine before it was ready to sell.

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Victor Technologies expanded its sales force too fast and then ran into trouble when sales fell short of expectations. After a profit in the first quarter, the company had a \$11-million loss in the second quarter and expects a further loss in the third quarter. There have been two layoffs, totaling 500 people, and another is expected.

The company is having cash-flow problems and this week received some money from Kidde Inc., which owns 43 percent of its stock.

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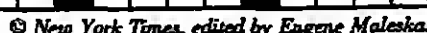








## Cosmos By Bert Rosenfield



\$304	30 1/2	30 1/2	18439	Royal Bank	322 1/4	32	32 1/4 + 16
\$30	30	30	108	Ray Trisco	327 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2 + 26
\$17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2 + 16	108				







